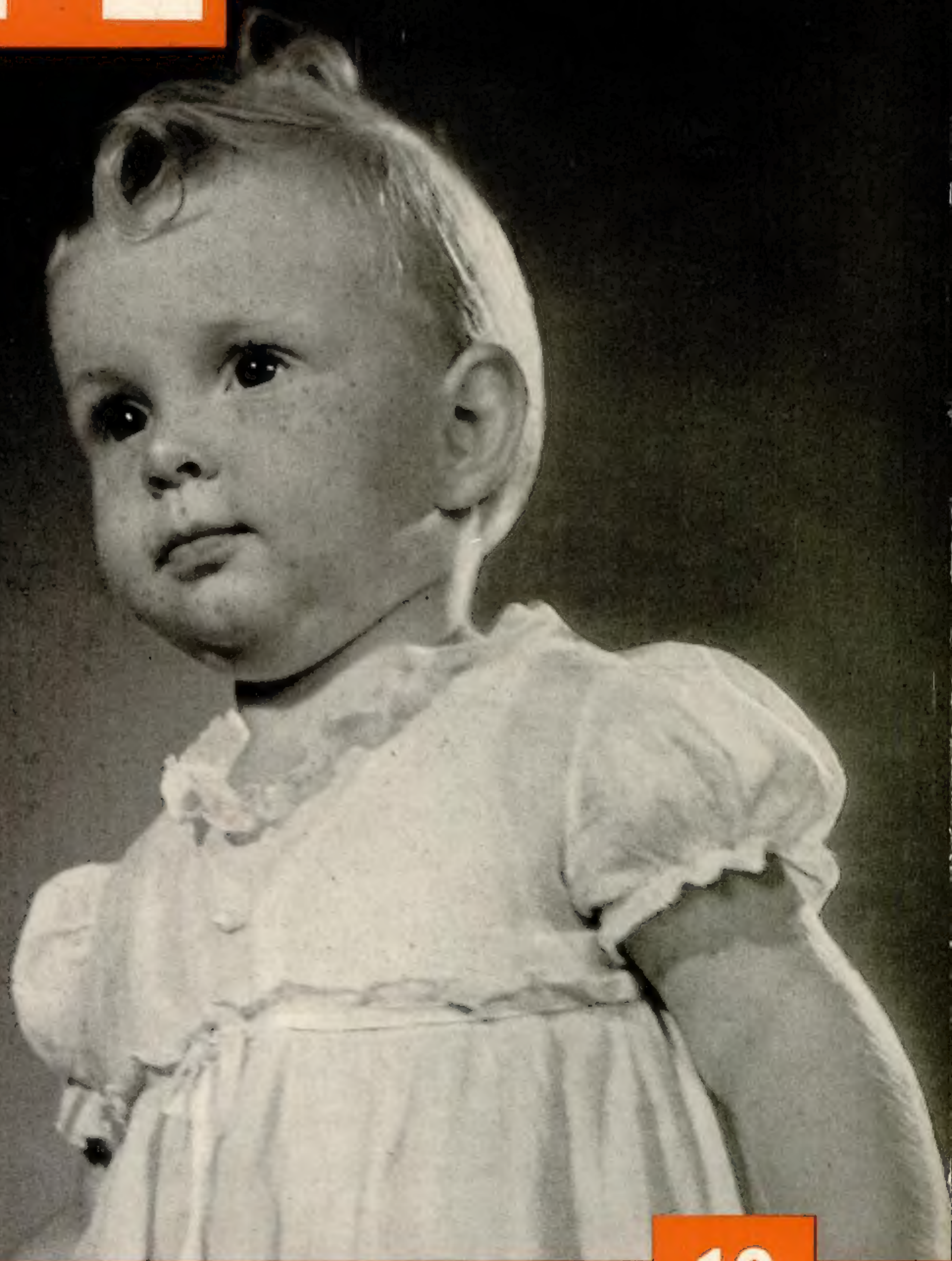


LIFE



BUSIEST BABY

AUGUST 14, 1939

10 CENTS



*Ever feel like
patting your car
on the "nose"?*

"TUNE-UP TIME" goes back on the air Monday night, August 21, over Columbia Broadcasting System, 7 P. M., E. S. T.

YOU HAVE THESE 3 CHOICES OF CAR PERFORMANCE



BEST PERFORMANCE—with gasoline marked "Ethyl." It is highest in anti-knock and all-round quality. Contains enough tetraethyl lead so that your engine's spark can be advanced closest to the point of maximum power without "knock" or "ping."



GOOD PERFORMANCE—with "regular" gasoline, which permits the spark to be considerably advanced without "ping." Most "regular" gasolines now contain tetraethyl lead to improve anti-knock quality, as shown by the "Lead" signs on the pumps.



POOR PERFORMANCE—with low-grade gasoline, poor in anti-knock quality. With low-grade gasoline in a modern high-compression car, the engine's spark must be retarded—which means loss of power and economy.

IF YOU HAVEN'T, you're missing something. A modern car, properly tuned-up, should have the life and spirit that appeal to a man's sporting blood . . . make you feel like patting it on the "nose" at the end of a drive.

Whether or not you get this kind of performance from your car depends on the kind of "oats" you feed it . . . the grade of gasoline you use. As your motor service man will tell you, you actually have a choice of three grades of performance. Here's why:

Under the hood of a modern car is a device . . . the spark adjustment . . . that controls performance.

When your mechanic tunes-up your engine, the closer he can advance the spark to the point of top performance, the more power and mileage you get. But he can't advance the spark any farther than the anti-knock quality of the gasoline you use permits. If he does, a "knock" or "ping" will develop that loses power and economy.

That's why the better the gasoline you use, the better your engine's performance—as shown at the left.

COPYRIGHT 1939, ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline



"Your next door neighbor
may put you out of business"

A three-story mercantile establishment in a small town was located next to a two-story industrial plant. The store's third-floor windows presented a hazardous situation. They were needed to let in daylight during business hours, but, as the White Fireman* made clear, they could also let in flames should fire break out in the adjoining building. He pointed out that, no matter how careful the merchants might be on their own premises, a fire next door could mean costly interruption, even complete ruin, of their business.

As a solution, the White Fireman recommended the installation of wire-glass windows and, for night use, metal-clad shutters. The store owners carried out the suggestion, and were further pleased when they found that these added safeguards brought them a lower fire insurance rate on their property.

*THE WHITE FIREMAN symbolizes the loss-prevention engineering service maintained by this Company to the advantage of policyholders. It is available through any North America Agent or your insurance broker.

North America Agents may be found in the Classified Telephone Directories under the name and identifying "Eagle" emblem of . . .



Insurance Company of North America

PHILADELPHIA



This oldest American fire and marine insurance company and its affiliated companies write practically every form of insurance except life. FOUNDED 1792 • LOSSES PAID: \$435,000,000

This One



QZK2-JQU-PZX0



Not at the Captain's table

—BUT BACK BY THE SERVICE TRAYS



THAT'S where Jenkins landed, on the dream trip that was to be so gay, so adventurous. And that, the Purser decided, was exactly where he belonged! After all, a pest with halitosis (bad breath) can't expect to be parked with pleasant people.

How's Your Breath?

If you want to be more acceptable to others, take the pleasant precaution against offensive breath—Listerine Antiseptic as a mouth rinse and gargle.

The insidious thing about halitosis is that you yourself never know when you have it. You may be offending at this very moment. Everybody probably does at some time or other.

You know, however, that after you have used Listerine Antiseptic your

entire mouth is cleaner, fresher, and your breath purer, more wholesome, and more agreeable to others. It quickly halts fermentation of tiny food particles, a major cause of mouth odors, and then overcomes the odors themselves.

Keep Listerine Antiseptic handy at home and office, carry it with you when you travel; it helps to put you on the polite and popular side. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.



USE LISTERINE BEFORE ALL SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS

P. S. If you have any evidence of dandruff use Listerine. Its results are amazing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Case of Old Sorrell

Sirs:

Being a rampant, red-hot, dyed-in-the-wool Southerner, I too am much perturbed over the sad plight of poor Old Sorrell, as portrayed in LIFE, July 31. May I make a suggestion?

When General Grant was busy playing around on one of his gunboats down here about 77 years ago, tradition has it that a colored servant inadvertently threw a glass of water overboard and with it, into the Mississippi River, went the General's very fine set of false teeth. Now we don't want those Yankee teeth lying around down South any more than the curator of the Carnegie Museum seems to want Old Sorrell's Rebel bones up North in Pittsburgh. But then on the other hand, we of the South are proud; we would not want the Carnegie Museum to give us anything without returning it in kind.

So if the Museum would prefer the teeth to the bones, why not drag this section of the River for them, swap the General's teeth for Old Sorrell's bones to go back with his hide at Richmond, and have the real satisfaction of knowing things were back at last where they belong, and everybody happy.

JUANITA CHILDS

Vicksburg, Miss.

Sirs:

In reply to your call for a taxidermist to replace the bones of Old Sorrell within the skin, aside from the little joke on your part, I still volunteer to do the job for the city of Richmond if they are anxious enough to want the entire horse. Like the horse, I'm now retired from active taxidermy but would look good alongside of Old Sorrell in a glass case.

J. J. WIRZ

Albany, N. Y.

Cornell Brains

Sirs:

I was thrilled on seeing the wonderful spread on Cornell Brains. The pictures and the story have met with universal acclaim here.

It is an example of the perfect science story, and I am sure it will prove encouraging to other scientists who, heretofore, may have had some timidity about appearing in print.

LOUIS C. BOOCHEVER

Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Duchess and Refugees

Sirs:

Your admirable article on the Spanish Army, July 17, was doubtless unintentionally unfair to British Committee. S.S. *Sinai* was chartered by National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief at a total cost of £25,345. Partial clothing costs of £2,500 were met by International Commission and British Red Cross with funds supplied by British Government. S.E.R.E. paid £6,000. Above repayments have since been used for further emigration settlement of 2,000 refugees and general relief work in camps.

DUCHESS of ATHOLL

ELEANOR RATHBONE, M.P.
WILFRED ROBERTS, M.P.

London, England

● The Duchess' complaint is against the statement of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, author of LIFE's story on Spanish refugees, that two-thirds of the cost of the refugee ship *Sinai*'s trip to Mexico was borne by the S.E.R.E. (*Service d'Evacuation des Républicains Espagnols*), a central committee in Paris financed by the former Negrin Government. As the Duchess says, the cost was borne chiefly by the British committee.—ED.

French Boner

Sirs:

Frenchmen who desire a better understanding with America would do well to study the U. S. flag.

The "Uncle Sam" hat shown in your French horse-racing article (July 24 issue) has six-pointed stars. The U.S. flag has only five. See the point?

WILLIAM H. BURKE

Clinton, Iowa

Sirs:

Poor Betsy would raise her hands in horror. . . .

ELINORE SAWYER

Palm Beach, Fla.



"UNCLE SAM HAT"

Ireland

Sirs:

You are confusing the issue when in your article on Ireland in the July 24 issue you say, "The Ulstermen want to join Ireland about as much as the Czechs wanted to join Germany." It would be better expressed thus: "England has about as much right to Ulster as Germany has to the Sudetenland." This parallel was so evident last year that it shouldn't be misinterpreted.

The so-called "Scotch-Irish" Ulster Protestants are largely the descendants of the Scotchmen whom Cromwell settled in Ireland; and as Czechoslovakia had a historical and geographical claim to her Sudetenland, regardless of the Germans who had encroached upon it, so has Ireland an even more valid claim to Ulster, since with its inclusion she is actually a more obvious geographic unit than Czechoslovakia.

EITHNE GOLDEN

New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

I have no argument with the accuracy of your story on Ireland. I do, however,

YOUR ADDRESS?

IS the address to which this copy of LIFE was mailed correct for all near future issues? If not, please fill in this coupon and mail it to LIFE, 330 E. 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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sincerely question the logic that you apply to Ireland and her leaders, presenting as you do a very shallow picture of the cause of hybrid Irish patriots dominating the field in Irish leadership.

Ireland, as you mentioned, was kept in a state of complete servility for hundreds of years. Her impoverishment, while great physically, was none the less terrible intellectually. Educated Irishmen were indeed the exception. Is it not natural therefore that her leaders should be, as you state, Anglo-American, Spanish-Irish, etc.? The most notable exception was Daniel O'Connell. Balzac included him in his list of the world's four great men, for as he said, "he incarnated a whole people." O'Connell himself, in writing of his fellow countrymen said, "You have no idea the animals I have to work with!"

In England, Australia and the United States, the leadership of Irishmen is common. It seems absurd then to imagine that this leadership is suddenly born outside the pale of their own land.

THOMAS J. P. KELLEHER
West Hartford, Conn.

Sirs:

Congratulations on your pictorial story of Ireland. Your essay, however, might have been lifted from the manual of the I.R.A., since it is mainly a repetition of the stock-in-trade arguments of all the Irish rabble-rousers from Robert Emmet to Eamon de Valera. Instead of the Irish being oppressed by the English, the fact is that for several generations Irishmen have fared better than Englishmen under the same Government. For example, since disestablishment of the Church of England in 1870, Irishmen have paid no taxes towards support of the State Church, while Englishmen of all faiths still continue to do so. Since 1884, Irish tenant farmers have had the privilege of buying their holdings from English landlords, paying off the principal and interest of English Government bonds issued to the landlords at extremely low annuity rates over periods ranging up to 60 years. These annuities in every case were much lower than the rent payments and in the case of my own family farm in County Wexford, the annuity was less than half that of the previous annual rent. This land-purchase scheme continued up to the founding of the Saorstatt in 1922, when the remaining unpurchased farms were sold to the Irish tenants under compulsory legislation passed by the Dail. No such privilege has been accorded to the English tenants, who still continue to pay rents to their historic landlords.

Since all of Ireland was under the same English law for centuries, there must be some explanation why the very prosperous linen and shipbuilding industries have flourished in the North and yet the economic situation in Southern Ireland has remained stagnant. The reasons are undoubtedly quite complex but I venture to suggest that too much Church, too much stout and too much "Agin the Government" philosophy has permeated the Irish pastoral scene and tended to preserve what you have called the "Irish aboriginal economy."

JOHN G. FRAYNE
Pasadena, Calif.

Sirs:

From a native of County Clare (Biddy Early) please accept sincere thanks for your pictures of Dromoland Quin, County Clare. They were so natural and so totally devoid of posing or make-up that they gave me an acute attack of homesickness.

I was born and raised in Ballymaskea, West Clare, about 20 miles from Ennis. The scene where the family recites the Rosary could well have been my home 20 years ago.

MARIAN MOLONE
New York, N. Y.

Baseball

Sirs:

Your write-up on the All-Star Baseball Game, July 24 issue, has started a minor riot up in this neck of the northern woods, where both sexes are rabid baseball fans.

You say in your headlines—"Bobby

Feller, Baseball's Greatest Pitcher, Wins the 1939 All-Star Game." Gentlemen, I wish to dispute that statement. Bobby Feller did not win the All-Star game—and he is not the greatest pitcher in baseball. Our very own Tommy Bridges, who is baseball's gamest, most courageous, grandest and greatest pitcher—won the All-Star Game. Ask any sportswriter—consult the official score. And furthermore, if Joe McCarthy had had any sense of the sporting thing, he would have left Tommy in there to finish that inning, instead of yanking him out just because Joe Cronin booted a simple double-play ball.

As you gather, we have reached the "berling pernt" up here—it wouldn't have been so bad, had you mentioned Tommy's name. But, no—you left the pride and joy of Michigan right out of the picture.

DOROTHY L. WARNER
Petooskey, Mich.

● The official designation "winning pitcher" is a technicality. In this case it means merely that the Americans were ahead when Bridges left the game and kept ahead until the end. It was Feller who saved the game for the Americans at the crucial time.—ED.

Sirs:

You state that Bob Feller struck out eight of nine Cardinals who faced him. A remarkable event indeed! Since when have the Indians been playing a National League team in a baseball season?

BARBARA P. MacCARTHY
Cleveland, Ohio

● It was an exhibition game.—ED.

Sirs:

I am a follower of all Washington games and I've never heard of George Case playing in the infielder's role. What's the big idea? The Washington team has enough trouble without you moving their star outfielder out of position.

HEYWARD LEE SIDDONS
Haven, Me.

● Sorry. Case is an outfielder.—ED.

Sirs:

Did the editor assign his wife to cover the All-Star game? How did acrobatic Joe Gordon become "the greatest second baseman of all time" over Collins, Lajoie, and Gehring—on his good looks?

FRANK MALONE
Allen, Md.

Sirs:

Hey, you bunch of bush-leagueers, where in 'ell, outside of New York, is Joe Gordon called the greatest second baseman of all time? "Nap" Lajoie was pretty fair and Charlie Gehring and Bobby Doerr can and do make Sir Gordon look like a sub on the House of David.

CHUCK LEE JR.
Detroit, Mich.

● This is pure opinion. LIFE said Gordon "is called the greatest second baseman," as he is by numerous sportswriters.—ED.

Noble Woodpecker

Sirs:

LIFE, July 24, shows a photograph of a tree peppered with holes, found on the Cypress Point Golf Course, and labels it, "Woodpeckers are killing this tree." Inadvertently you have published a serious slander on one of man's real feathered friends, also a friend of trees. That tree is NOT being killed by woodpeckers, but is being killed by worms and other vermin. Actually the woodpeckers are prolonging the life of the tree by drilling out the vermin. When the tree gets rotted enough they will undoubtedly build their nest in it. If seen working on an apparently healthy tree it will be found they are picking off the ants and bugs.

Many people have an erroneous idea of this feathered friend, who should be protected, not destroyed or slandered.

HERBERT W. SOUTHWORTH
Glencoe, Minn.



Eve Arden, featured in the Universal picture, "The Forgotten Woman", is . . .



. . . pictured with Mal Freeburg, Eastern Division Superintendent of Northwest Airlines, trying on a new type of oxygen mask developed for high-speed stratosphere flying. For safe lubrication of its . . .



. . . first Douglas plane, Northwest Airlines uses Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. In fact, more than one-fourth of all the aircraft oil used by air lines in the United States is Sinclair Pennsylvania. Your . . .



. . . nearby Sinclair Dealer offers you the same quality motor oil. It lasts longer and protects your engine better. It saves you money. The next time you need oil ask for Sinclair Pennsylvania.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

... THESE ARE AIR VIEWS OF AFRICAN GAME



Giraffes were easily frightened by the sight and shadow of McAdam's plane. They are so tall (up to 18 ft.) that mere

baby giraffes can look down on men. If pressed, especially by lions whom they fear, giraffes can run as fast as 30 m.p.h.



A herd of lechwe antelope dot the broad veld as far as the eye can see. There may be 1,000 in this one herd. Good athletes,



Zebras take immense strides when they run. They travel in herds with their young and graze only at night when lions and

leopards cannot see them so easily. If cornered, they form a circle and kick out at their enemies with their sharp hoofs.



Sable antelope are most handsome of this family in Africa. Adults are rarely caught and when cornered will charge at men.

When in 1889 Cecil Rhodes got permission from the British Government to exploit the wide stretches on both sides of the great Zambezi River, friends enthusiastically told him that he had his hands on "the pick of central Africa." It was and remains a land rich in gold, rich in soil and, above all, rich in wild life. Its high, flat grasslands are the last home of some of the world's remaining herds of elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, zebras and waterbuck.

This natural Rhodesian zoo has been photographed from a plane by Jock McAdam of Johannesburg. His remarkable pictures, some of which are reproduced here, were all taken within 100 miles of great Victoria Falls. McAdam snapped them by having his pilot swoop down at times to within 10 ft. of the ground. At first the wild animals were terrified by the triple threat of the plane's noise, its strange, bird-like appearance and its shadow. But in time they

became accustomed to the plane and, after running a few yards, would stop and resume grazing. True to type, the languid crocodiles (*directly below*) paid no attention to the airplane. They kept on lazily sunning themselves on a mudbank. Watching them at a safe distance were ibis. When a crocodile sleeps, his mouth opens wide and birds often come up and pick food out of his teeth. Even if the crocodile wakes, the bird may go on with his picnic.



these antelope live on plains near swamps and are fine swimmers. When they gallop they occasionally spring high into the air.



Crocodiles, ibis and open-billed storks here share a mudbank in the Zambezi River. In ancient Egypt the ibis was a sacred

bird. The crocodile is a man-eater and the deadliest of all African animals. Its jaws fly shut with the report of a rifle shot.



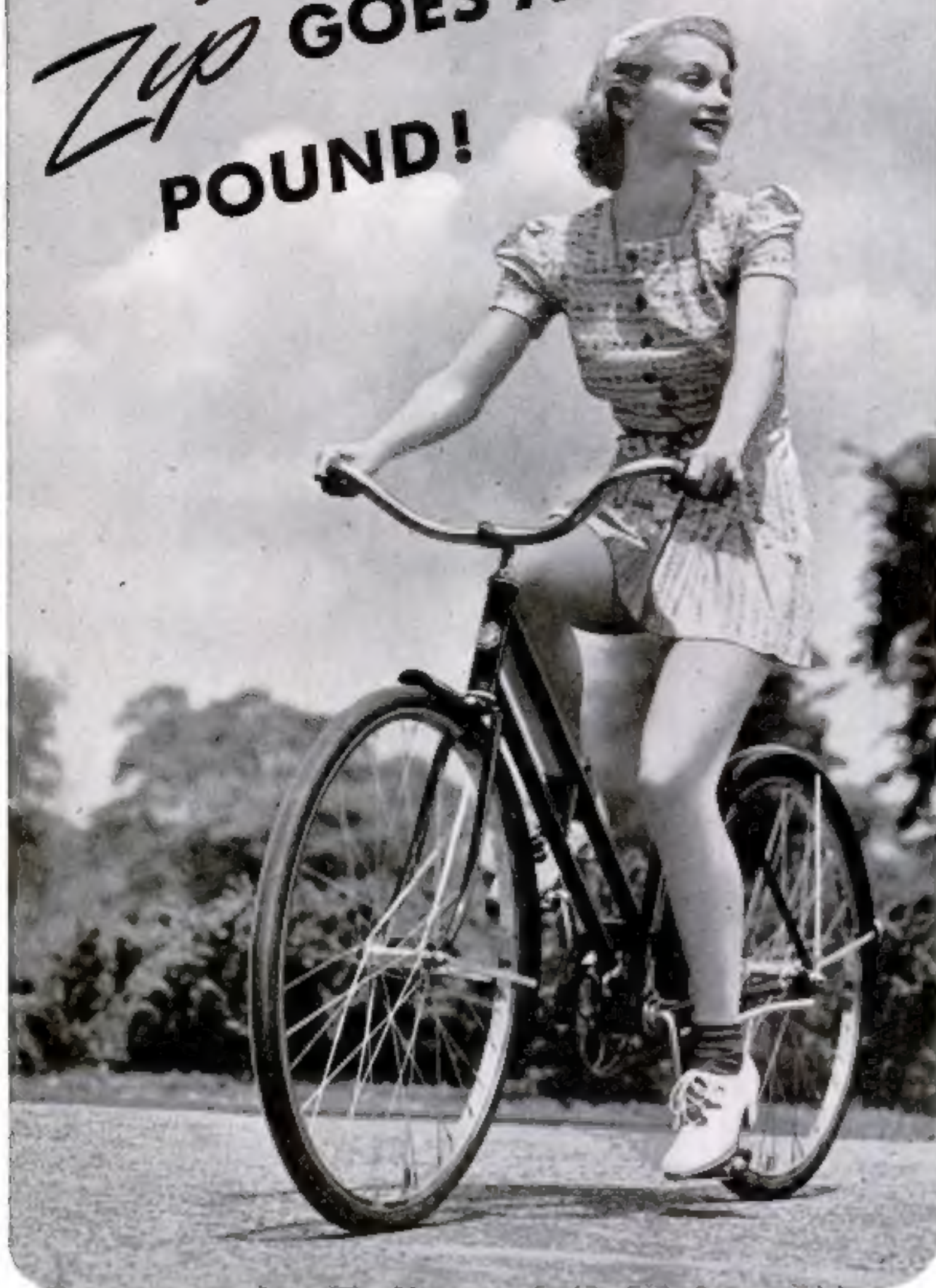
Bulls are size of horses, have imposing horns that sweep back over their heads. Their coats are glossy black with white patches.



Elephants hurried at the sight of McAdam's plane. Often herds of elephants travel in single file led by a cow elephant.

The small elephant bringing up the rear is 8 or 9 years old, three-quarters grown. In eight more years he will be full-sized.

Zip GOES ANOTHER
POUND!



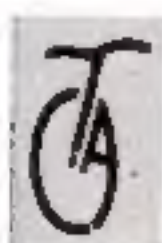
Ride the New Light-Weight Bike

Here's a *safe* prescription for a slim, trim figure—a formula that's fun! Just picture *yourself* on this new light-weight—built for easy going—rolling along without a worry in the world.

Gone are the cares of household and office, the dulling monotony of routine. You breathe deeply. Eyes sparkle. Cheeks glow. You feel—and *look*—years younger! Yet so gentle is the exercise, so even and steady the rhythm of the wheel that you're scarcely aware of firming of tissues—of the bicycle's magic in keeping you trim.

Your doctor knows. Ask him, if you like. Then hurry to your nearest dealer in American-made bikes. Buy the new light-weight—ride it for the right weight!

Visit Cycle Trades Exhibit, Main Building, Lincoln Square, New York World's Fair



Keep Trim...Keep Slim...Keep Cycling!
CYCLE TRADES OF AMERICA, INC.

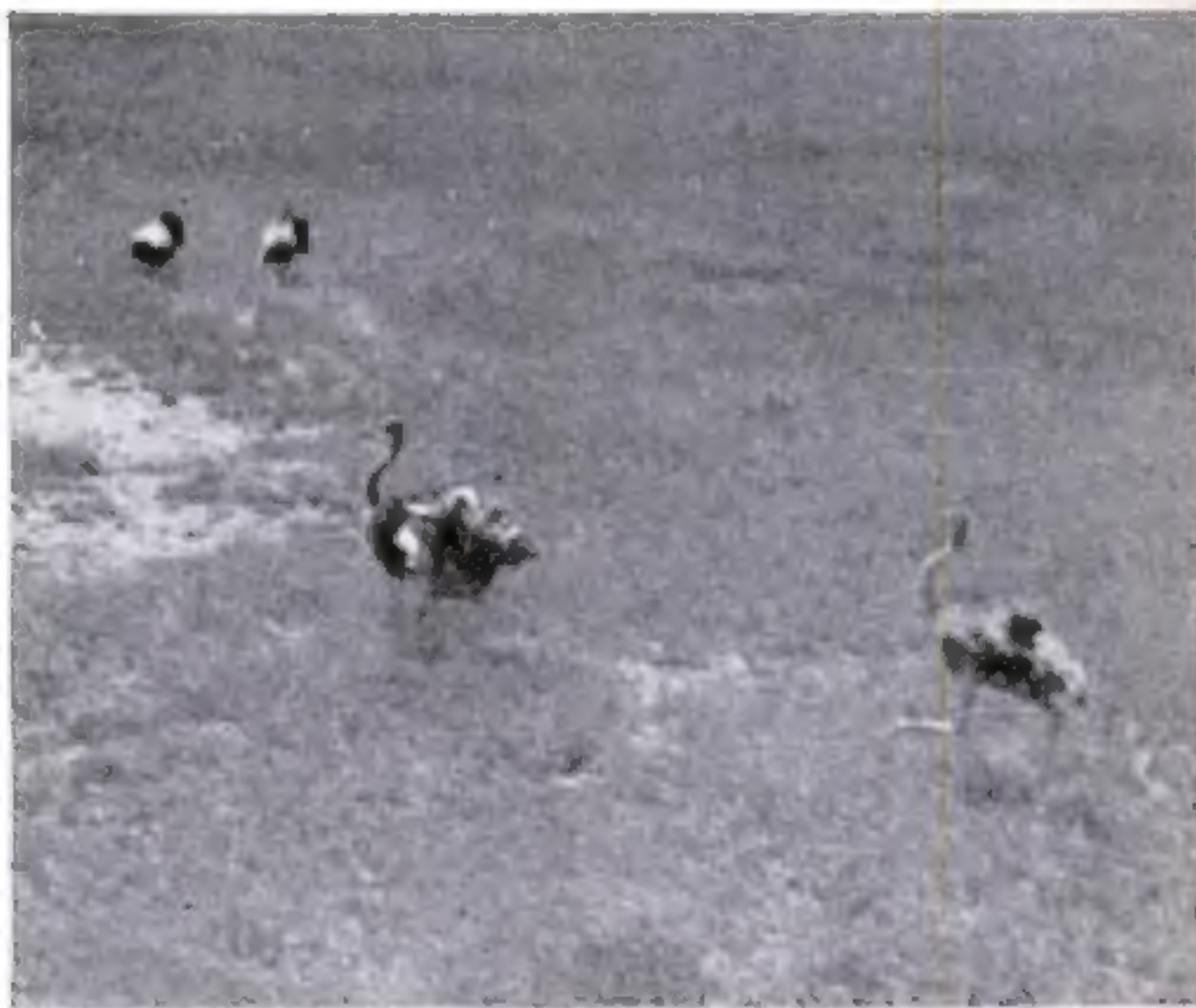
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SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



The gnu or "horned horse" looks like the greatest mongrel in the animal kingdom, with the head of a buffalo, legs and hoofs of an antelope and the tail of a horse.



Ostriches are rare in Rhodesia but are plentiful farther north. These look scraggly, not because they are molting but because they spread their feathers as they run.



An eland, largest of all antelope, was caught in this magnificent action shot as he raced 25 ft. below McAdam's plane. Once abundant, elands are now getting scarce.

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IT'S COOL BELOW THE EQUATOR!

LIFE'S PICTURES



For its pictures of the streamlined Second Division in battle maneuvers near Fort Sam Houston, LIFE sent two of its ace cameramen, Thomas McAvoy and Horace Bristol, to Texas, divided the assignment between them. In the battle scene on pages 54-57 Bristol took the air shots, then landed on a temporary field and photographed the installations in the rear, working his way up front to help McAvoy cover the final action. During the maneuvers the Division was turned over to LIFE, and communications devised so that at any moment the battle could be stopped to give the photographers time to get other angles. The picture above was taken on the mesquite-covered "battlefield," as McAvoy (center) and Bristol (right) took some of their final shots.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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- 2—W. W.
- 3, 5, 6—J. MEADAM FROM EUR.
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- 11—A. P.
- 12—INTERPHOTO—PATHE NEWS
- 13—EDDIE DORE—CLEVELAND NEWS—EDDIE DORE—CLEVELAND NEWS, W. W.—PATHE NEWS
- 14—W. W., P. I., A. P., PATHE NEWS—A. P., W. W., L. BLACK, A. P., W. W., A. P., JOE KALAC—DETROIT FREE PRESS
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- 17—W. W.
- 18, 19—INT. (2), A. P. (2), INT., ACME—W. W., JAMES N. KERN—DAYTON JOURNAL—HERALD
- 20—W. W.—MARGARET DOVERKE—WHITE, A. P., E. & E., THOS. D. MCAVOY, PAUL DORSEY, ACME, E. & E.—ACME, U. & U., A. P., INT., A. P., MARGARET DOVERKE—WHITE, E. & E.—W. W., HANSEL MIRTH, A. P., INT., W. W., MCAVOY, E. & E.—ACME (2), A. P., THOS. D. MCAVOY, E. & E.—A. P., E. & E.
- 21—TEXT & BILDER ETC. I. H. COURTESY SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE AND C/O. VI. SOBELMAN BYNDICATE
- 22—PACHKOFF from P. I. ETC. DOI. INTERPHOTO, MAP BY TOBIAS MOSS
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- 28, 29—S. G. SKILLSTAD
- 30—CHIRLE from P. I. ETC. DOI. FT. EUR.
- 31, 32, 33—EUR.
- 36, 37—WALT SANDERS from B. S.
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- 40, 41—HANSEL MIRTH—HANSEL MIRTH—DRAWINGS BY MAX SCHWARTZ
- 42—HANSEL MIRTH ETC. DOI. MAP BY C. PARKER BUTT
- 44—FERNAND BOURGES
- 45—BAGELSTEIN BROS. ETC. I. H. HANSEL MIRTH
- 46, 47—THOS. D. MCAVOY—DRAWING BY ANTHONY J. SODARO, THOS. D. MCAVOY
- 48—THOS. D. MCAVOY ETC. CHART BY FRANK C. STOCHEMAN
- 49—HORACE BRISTOL ETC. CHART BY FRANK C. STOCHEMAN
- 50—HORACE BRISTOL
- 51—HORACE BRISTOL, THOS. D. MCAVOY—THOS. D. MCAVOY
- 52—THOS. D. MCAVOY
- 53—HORACE BRISTOL
- 54, 55—PHOTO BY U. S. ARMY-AIR CORPS—THOS. D. MCAVOY, HORACE BRISTOL, THOS. D. MCAVOY, HORACE BRISTOL, THOS. D. MCAVOY
- 56, 57—THOS. D. MCAVOY, HORACE BRISTOL (2)—THOS. D. MCAVOY—HORACE BRISTOL
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FIRST PRESS! Place your hands at the waist, press down hard. That's the crowding at waist, the cramping downward pressure so many corsets give you. It causes Figure-Sag... a menace to health and lovely lines.



NOW LIFT! Lower your hands, finger-tips under abdomen and lift. Notice the grand feeling of lightness and uplift. That's the right kind of support for muscles that want to sag... and that's what Spirella alone can give.

I laughed at the "Press-and-Lift" test till I put on last year's bathing suit...

THREE inches more on my hips, and not a prayer of wearing my old bathing suit, or any of last season's clothes! That wasn't so funny.

So I said to myself, "Clara, let's look into that 'Press-and-Lift' test idea... maybe there's something to it."

I PRESSED DOWN, the way they say, and agh, it felt terrible! I could just about breathe! I recognized that crowding, squeezing downward feeling all right. It was just how I feel all dressed up in my best corset. No wonder I was half-dead most of the time!



It fits naturally. My Spirella is cut, designed and styled for my figure at its best. And it keeps its shape for a long time!

THEN I LIFTED UP. Whew, what a relief! I could hardly believe it! I could stand up straight. I could walk easily. I felt so light and free I said, "If there is a corset that gives this feeling, I want to know all about it."

A MIRACLE! Just a few days later a woman called and asked if I'd tried the "Press-and-Lift" test. She

said she could tell me about the Spirella corset. Was I glad to see her!

I SAW FOR MYSELF. The Corsetiere was nice. She didn't ask me to take her word for anything. Just put me into the patented Spirella Modeling Garment and let me see and feel the difference it made. She even waited around while I tried on that blue crepe that had shrunk. It fit like a dream! Not a sign of a "spare tire" around my waist. No bulges! Then the Corsetiere took careful measurements over the Modeling Garment so my new Spirella would be designed, cut and styled just for me!

IMAGINE! I'M IN THE GLAMOUR GIRL CLASS. I was tickled when Tom said I looked like the girl he married. He even said I danced like I used to when we were in high school. I just said it was due to my new Spirella. No use telling him about the flexible Spirella stays that let me bend and twist without getting jabbed in the ribs... and the natural support to muscles that are beginning to sag. So after ten years of married life, I'm appreciated again! And the best part of it is my new Spirella didn't break the budget, and I know it's going to last a long, long time.

WHY DON'T YOU START IMPROVING YOUR FIGURE?

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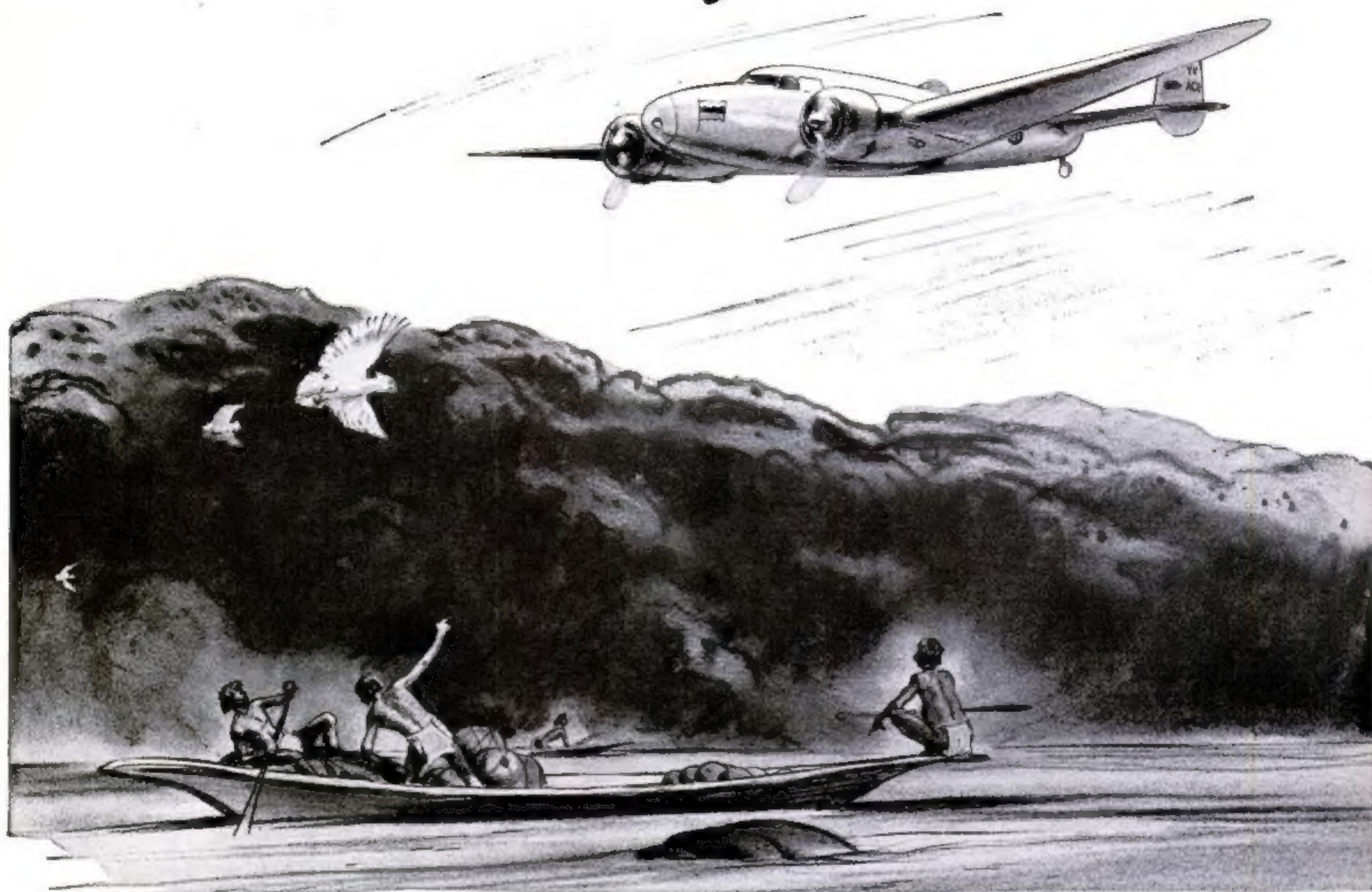
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Lockheed supplies more transport airplanes to foreign airlines than any other American aircraft manufacturer.

Lockheeds fly over 47 different countries from Alaska to New Zealand.

Lockheed transports fly regularly scheduled routes on all six continents.

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Throughout the world Lockheed airplanes are providing fast, dependable and safe transportation. Twenty-eight airlines from Nome to Madagascar . . . over all six continents . . . fly regularly scheduled routes with these luxurious transports.

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CONTENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Public Loses Patience as Labor Factions Row and Auto Workers Riot	15
LIFE on the Newsstands of the World	16
Supreme Court Justice Douglas Crowns "Miss Washington"	17
California Police Fight Gambling Ships; Army Air Corps Celebrates Anniversary	18
U.S. Senators Vote for President in LIFE Poll	20
Sweden Honors Calisthenica King	21
Matchek, leader of Croats, Threatens Secession from Yugoslavia	22
Albania's Royal Family Takes Around Europe in Exile	24

PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY

The New U. S. Army Division	46
-----------------------------	----

SPORTS

Pretty Girls Set Records at National Swimming Meet	58
--	----

SCIENCE

Hay Fever Season Begins	40
-------------------------	----

ART

Murals of Oregon History Embellish Its New Capitol	44
--	----

GEOGRAPHY

Alps and Their Passes Make a Theater of War	27
Italy Tries to Get Rid of a German Minority	30

MOVIE

"Sandy" Henville is Hollywood's Busiest Baby	33
"Stanley and Livingstone"	49

MODERN LIVING

Natural Waxing Revives Belt Trick	38
-----------------------------------	----

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Letters to the Editors	2
Speaking of Pictures: Air Views of African Game	4
LIFE Goes to a Ku Klux Klan Initiation	62
Pictures to the Editors	65

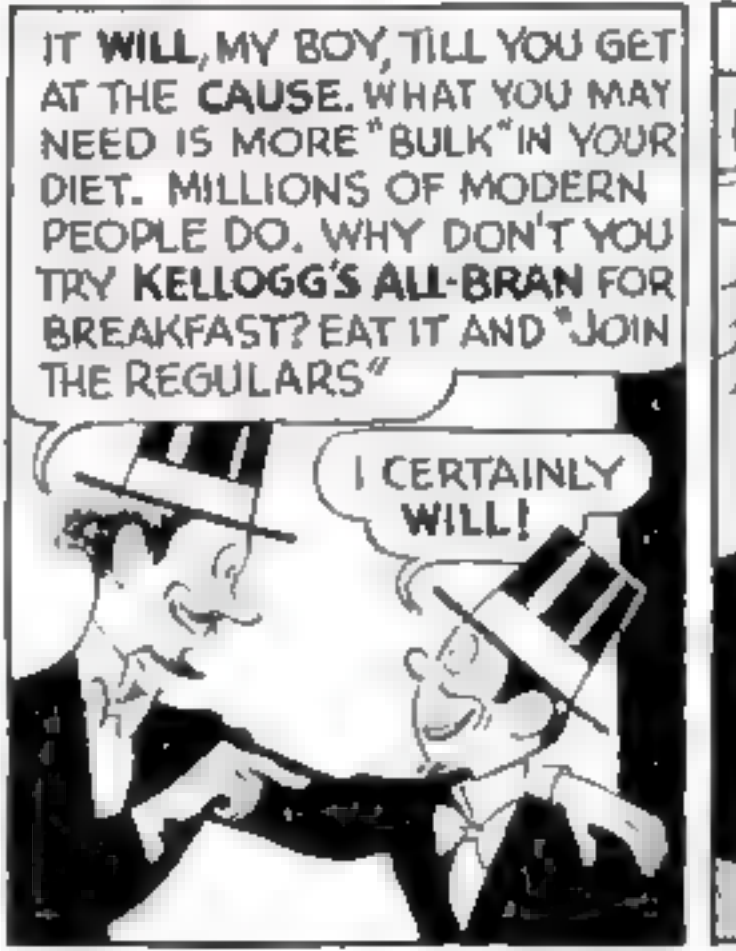
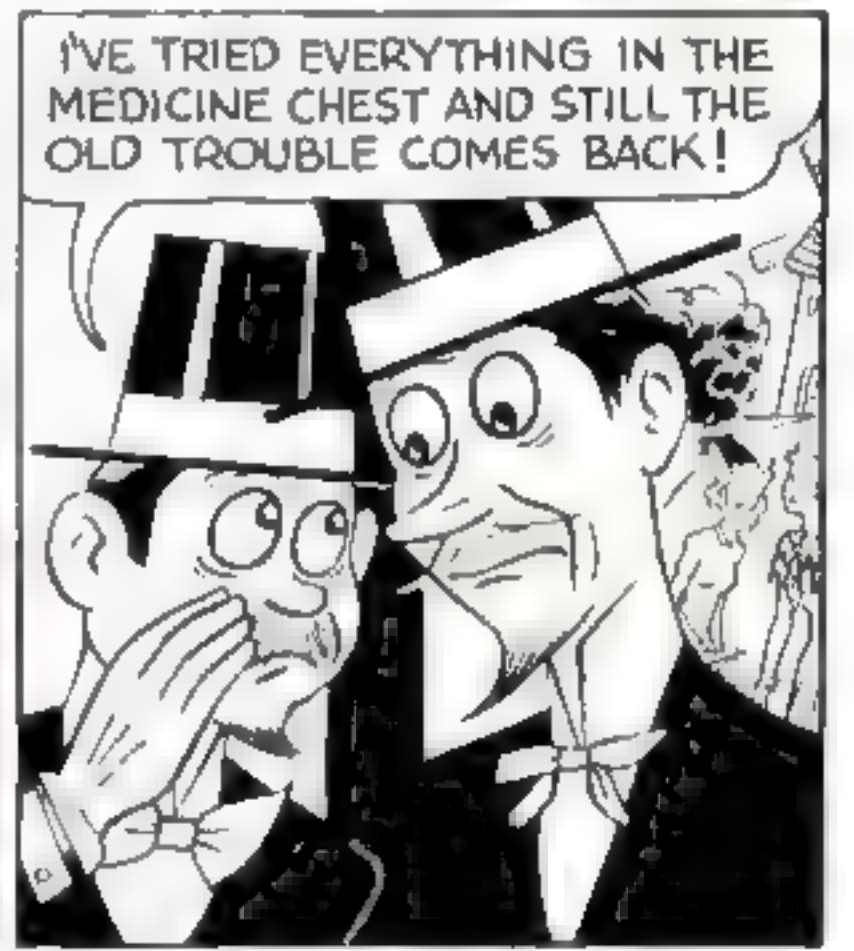
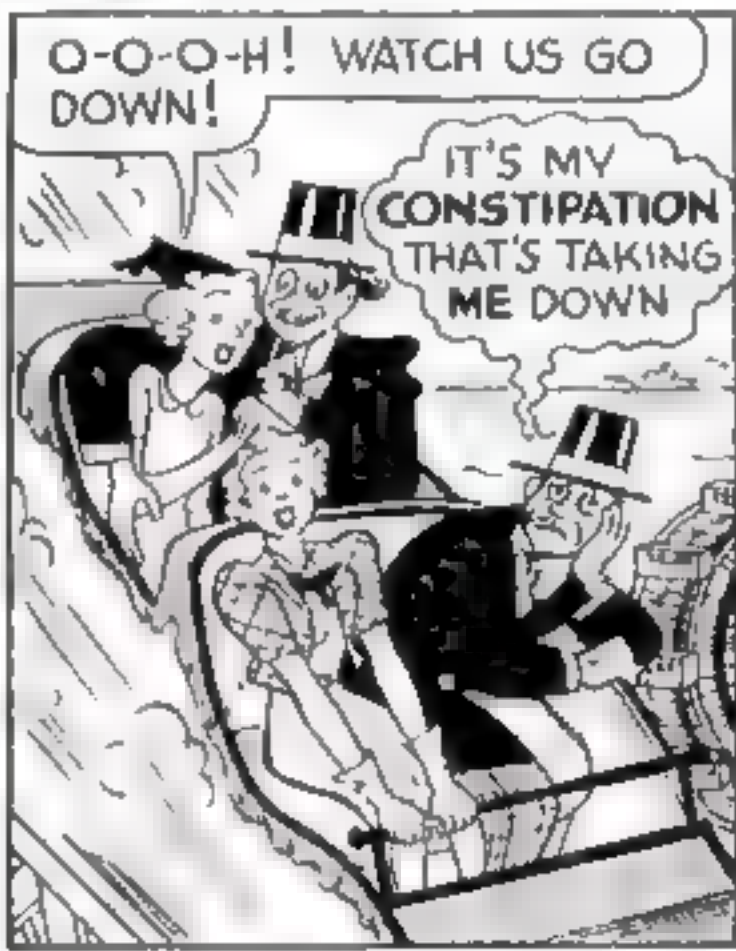
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LIFE'S COVER. The young person who appears on LIFE's cover this week is Sandra Lee ("Sandy") Henville of Hollywood, Calif., who will be 19 months old, Aug. 14. Sandy is the youngest star in the movies and the youngest male impersonator on record. Her performances in two pictures have put her in line for a miniature Motion Picture Academy Award. Of her movie appearances Sandy's father says: "This beats sending photographs to our relatives in the Middle West." For further facts on Sandy's unusually rapid rise to fame, see page 58.

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ALPHONSE AND GASTON SEE CONEY ISLAND



Doesn't this sound like common sense about our common ailment—constipation? Instead of enduring it first and trying to cure it afterward, why not seek to prevent it by getting at its cause? If it's the common kind that's due to lack of "bulk" in the diet, a crisp, crunchy breakfast cereal, Kellogg's All-Bran may be just the "ounce of prevention" you need. Eat it every day, drink plenty of water and "Join the Regulars." Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek.



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“What does it take to be an engineer, Mister?”

THE locomotive engineer embodies such a host of manly qualities that it's small wonder his calling captures the imagination of many a growing boy.

You, perhaps, were such a boy. Maybe your ambitions changed. But if you are a family man, you *did* become the engineer of your family's journey through life.

Like the engineer in the cab, you do all you can to make the journey a comfortable one. And, like him, you have spent years learning how to take your passengers through safely.

What if tomorrow . . . or many to-morrows from now . . . you should have to step down; turn over the job to your family to handle themselves? Could they take over instantly . . . or would they need a little time to learn how to engineer their own progress?

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GUY W. COX, President



YELLOW PUFFS OF TEAR GAS SEND STRIKING AUTO WORKERS SCURRYING FROM GATES OF CLEVELAND'S FISHER BODY PLANT. NOTE WHITE HELMETS WORN BY PICKETS

PUBLIC LOSES PATIENCE AS LABOR FACTIONS ROW AND AUTO WORKERS RIOT

Not since the historic sit-down strikes of 1937 have such squalls of violence and disorder shaken the nation's automobile industry as raged last week around General Motors plants in Detroit and Cleveland (*above*). During the 20-day tie-up that began July 5, half a hundred pickets and police were injured in street fights, more than 7,500 workers left strategically important posts, G.M.'s 1940 production schedule was impaired, and public antipathy toward Labor's factional fights sharply increased.

Superficially this summer contest was just another strike. On behalf of its skilled tool and die craftsmen, United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) had demanded a supplementary contract with wage increases, overtime readjustments, and a union label on tools, dies, jigs and parts. But last June, when Homer Martin led his faction of U.A.W. out of C.I.O. and into A.F. of L., he brought to the automobile industry all the jurisdictional hostilities that had exasperated businessmen and contributed to the curtailment of national production for the last four years.

General Motors' President William S. Knudsen hoped at the outset to forestall trouble by declining

to deal with either C.I.O. or A.F. of L. units in his plants until the National Labor Relations Board conducted a vote on the issue of representation. But C.I.O.'s General Motors organizer, Walter Reuther, refused to delay. Seasonal layoffs were approaching, by the time an election could be held, dies for the 1940 models would be finished and the union's bargaining power gone. By striking in the critical month of July, the union forced Mr. Knudsen's hand.

On Aug. 3, negotiators announced that they had reached a tentative agreement. Its terms indicated a victory for the C.I.O. unit and a serious setback to Homer Martin's A.F. of L. unit. Yet this victory may well be vitiated by nationwide displeasure at the bitter and apparently endless conflict between America's two great labor encampments. As New York's liberal *Daily News* tartly observed: "These jurisdictional auto strikes surely are slapping the public's interest around." Recent polls have shown that whereas the country is predominantly in favor of Labor unions as a general principle, it is inclining more and more to a belief in the necessity of Federal regulation to prevent Labor's aggressive violence.

46 INJURED IN BLOODY CLEVELAND CLIMAX OF MONTH-LONG U.A.W. STRIKE

A spectacular new strike technique was used for the first time in the General Motors strike of last week. Unit by unit the tool and die workers—without whose advance labors 100,000 assembly-line employees were powerless to begin 1940 production—withdrawed from their posts. Each day produced new walk-outs, new headlines. Finally twelve General Motors plants had been struck. But in Cleveland, the huge Fisher Body plant remained in operation. At dawn on July 31, over 5,000 pickets and sympathizers scathed about the gates of the Cleveland

plant. Nearly 500 police stood watch. At 6 a.m., several automobiles carrying non-strikers drove down the street and started through the gates. Pickets closed in, seized the first car and upset it. Police charged with tear gas and night sticks. Thus began a series of bloody battles that continued through morning and afternoon. By nightfall 13 persons were under arrest, 46 injured in varying degrees. On these pages you see highlights of one of the grimmest riots in the brief and turbulent history of the United Automobile Workers of America.



First violence occurred when cars driven by non-strikers tried to enter gates of the Cleveland plant. The first car was over-

turned. Before pickets could upset a second machine, owned by a plant foreman, police charged in with swinging night

sticks (above), then dispelled rioters with tear-gas bombs. For same scene a moment later, see frontispiece on page 11.

The arrest of a striker is shown in this exciting movie sequence filmed by enterprising, ubiquitous Pathé News. At left the

picket struggles to escape from policeman visible behind horse. Another policeman charges down on him from the rear. In the

second shot the picketer flinches as police close in. Picture No. 3 shows the running patrolman about to seize the striker by





Hurrying to storm center are Police Captain Michael Blackwell, carrying a pistol in his right hand and a stick in his left; a helmeted picket; and Detectives Phil Bova and Nathan

Wachs. Bova holds his pistol drawn. Wachs is in the process of drawing his gun. The picket carries a thick club which served earlier in the day as the standard for a C.I.O. placard



Overcome by tear gas, pickets wearing protective paper-mâché helmets retreated across street from gate of plant, where they re-formed lines. A loud speaker roared "Don't rub your eyes!"



Picketing non-strikers' homes began day after the big riot when police limited factory pickets to five per gate. The police order prevented further violence, but embarrassed "scabs"

The collar surrounded, the picket then disappears in a melee of busy police. The last two pictures show his exit from the scene

Uniformed police had order to use no firearms during riot. Learning from experience that pickets often picked up tear-gas bombs and

hurled them back, Cleveland police used "gun per repeaters" —bombs that bounced around on ground, prevented handling.



(continued)

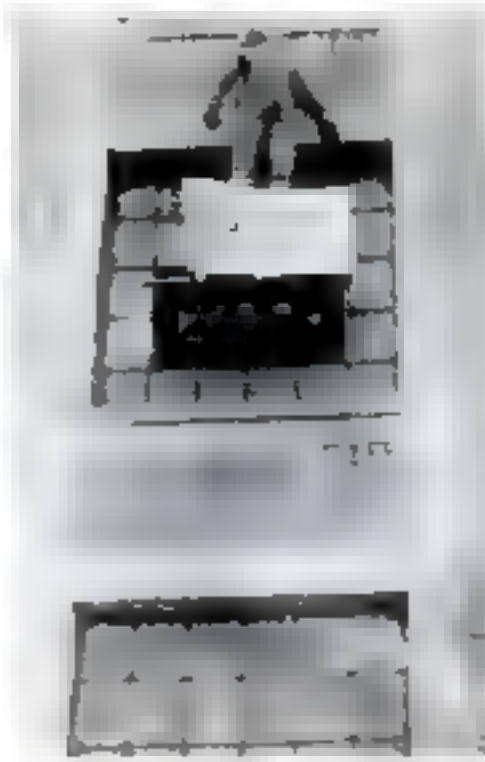
PICTURE HISTORY OF AUTO WORKERS' UNION



Homer Martin, former Missouri parson, was elected president of the new auto union in April 1936.



First sit-down strike in the auto industry was called against Bendix in South Bend, Ind., in November 1936. After ten days, workers marched out with U.A.W.'s first big contract.



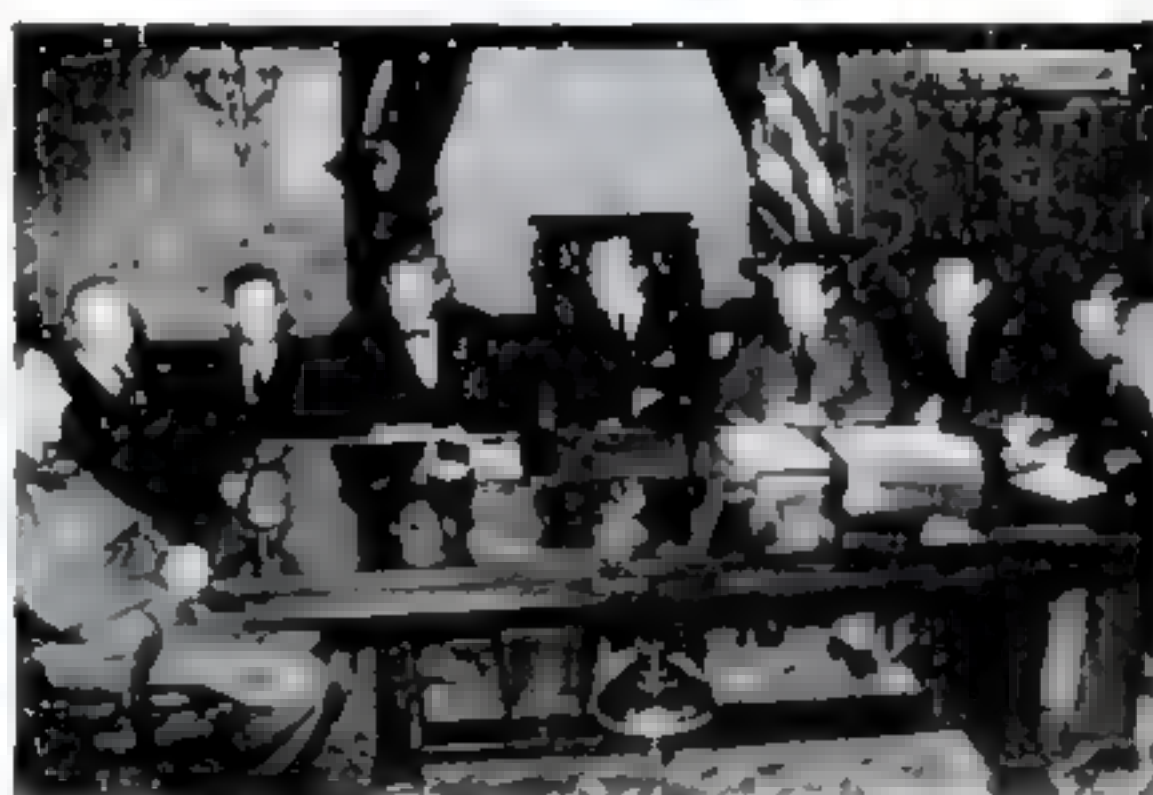
General Motors sit-down began in Flint, Jan. 1, 1937, and quickly spread to other cities.



Wild rioting took place in Chevrolet plant in Flint on Feb. 1, 1937 when new groups of sit-downers tangled with police. Outside, the pickets broke windows.



The National Guard was called out by Michigan's new Governor Frank Murphy on Feb. 2 to protect non-strikers at Flint. The Governor refused, however, to use soldiers to evacuate sit-downers.



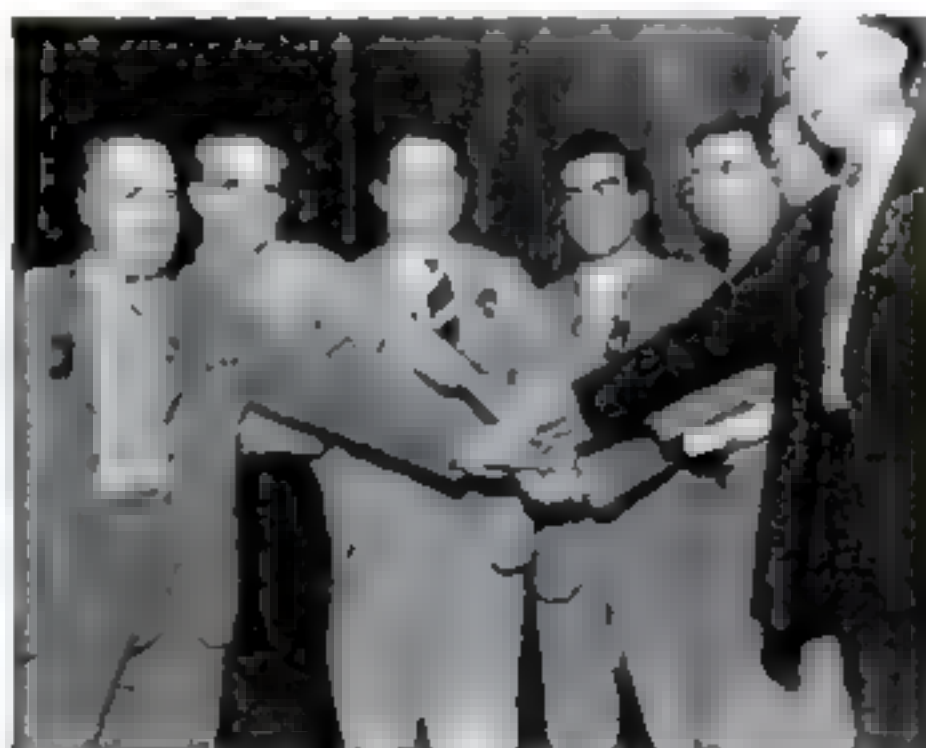
Victory for U.A.W. came Feb. 12 in Gov. Murphy's office when G. M.'s President Knudsen (fourth from left) granted the young union sole bargaining rights. But much of the public was alienated by sit-down tactics.



Chrysler sit-downs came in March, resulted in another U.A.W. triumph. A great wave of "quickies" followed in next few months.



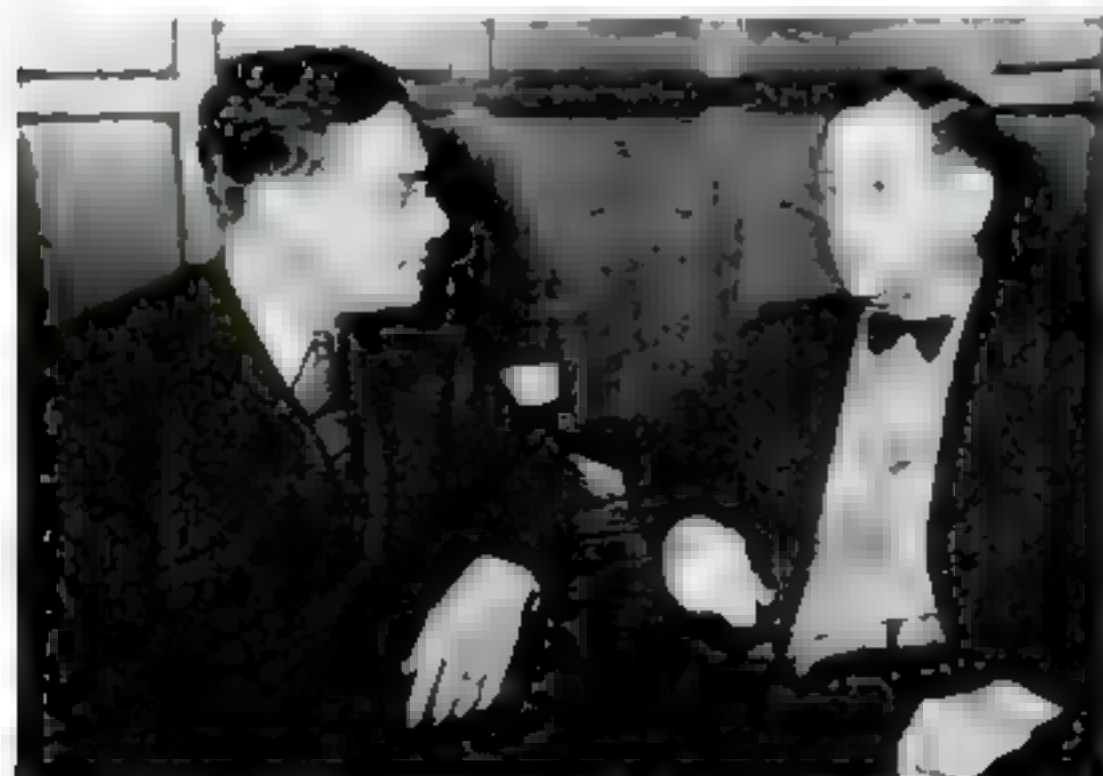
First big setback to U.A.W. was administered by Ford. In July five organizers who tried to hand out U.A.W. literature were beaten by company police. Ford is still unorganized.



The unity of U.A.W. was advertised at the union's August 1937 convention when Martin posed with his assistant officers. Ten months later four of these officers were ousted.



Martin's power waned after the rift. All-powerful John L. Lewis made him re-instate his ousted subordinates and appointed Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray to act as co-regents for U.A.W.



Talks with Ford's Harry Bennett supposedly induced Martin to break with the C.I.O. His union reprimanded him, reduced him in power to little more than an organizer. By now U. A. W. was hopelessly split.



A new U.A.W. leader emerged in person of Vice President R. J. Thomas. Martin called him "a mummy, a dummy and a flummy."



Final split came March 1939, when Martin became head of new independent U.A.W. Week later C.I.O. loyalists read Martin out of union, made Thomas president. Last June, Martin led his faction into A. F. of L.

TRUCULENT CONGRESS STRIKES HEAVY BLOWS AT LABOR IN FINAL SESSIONS

The closing days of Congress were bad ones for America's organized labor. All the resentment that had developed throughout the nation at A.F. of L.-C.I.O. hostilities and the turbulence of such groups as the United Automobile Workers of America (see opposite page) suddenly crystallized in the House of Representatives. With tempers shortened by heat, a runaway coalition of Republicans and insurgent Democrats killed major measures supported by Labor and voted a thoroughgoing investigation of the National Labor Relations Board.

For ten weeks the House Labor Committee had been investigating the Board's activities. Skeptics clamored for action. On July 20 the House overwhelmingly approved a resolution, calling for a five-man investigation. The resolution was sponsored by Virginia's Howard W. Smith, who will presumably head the investigating quintet. "Mr. Smith," declared Committee Chairman Mary T. Norton, "is the last man in the world to pass on legislation on labor problems. I have yet to find a single bill to benefit the labor of this country that he has ever voted for."

This turn of events in Congress reflected its conviction, articulated in a rising chorus of complaints from businessmen, that the NLRB has not played fair with employers in its arbitration of industrial disputes. Not only industrialists but blocs within the A.F. of L., charging C.I.O. bias, have urged revision of the Board's set-up and code. Since its establishment, the NLRB has steadfastly refused to grant employee elections sought by corporations involved in jurisdictional conflicts. Such elections, the Board contended, could be held only on the petition of workers. On July 11, after the campaign for an NLRB investigation had made considerable headway in the House, the Board suddenly reversed its stand and announced that employer petitions for elections would now be accepted. Three weeks later it ruled that an election asked by Chrysler could be held. But it took no heed of a previous plea made by strike-torn General Motors, though it found time last week to order General Motors to cease espionage on the union activities of its employees.

John L. Lewis' vehement attack on John N. Garner (LIFE, Aug. 7) revealed his alarm at Congress' growing antipathy toward the NLRB and toward the C.I.O. Not in the hands of John Garner, however, but in those of Howard Smith lies Labor's immediate fate. By tradition the NLRB investigating committee will consist of three Democrats and two Republicans. In such a line-up the hostile majority of Republicans and Smith may well pave the way for vast changes in operation of the NLRB. More important, the Wagner Act may be revised along anti-union principles recently applied by State Legislatures to Labor laws of Oregon, Michigan, California, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.



Virginia's Representative Smith who sponsored NLRB investigation has been a behind-the-scenes tactician for ten years. He lives in Alexandria, is a bank president, a landlord farmer.



NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD; LEISEN (LEFT), MADDEN AND SMITH



THIS CROWDED HOUSE HEARING CHAMBER WAS SCENE OF JOHN L. LEWIS' SURPRISE OUTBURST AGAINST JOHN N. GARNER. LEFT: COMMITTEE CHAIRWOMAN MARY T. NORTON

LIFE ON THE NEWSFRONTS OF THE WORLD

Congress adjourns in defiance; Axis claims "upper hand"; England sends admiral to Moscow

Two of President Roosevelt's "must" spending bills were still on the docket as Congress went into the fourth week of its great revolt against the New Deal. Without either debating or voting on them, the House flung them back in the President's face and went, proudly if fearfully, home.

The \$3,000,000,000 Lend-Spend bill had been cut to just about half its size by the Senate before it reached the House. There 47 Democrats lined up with 146 Republicans, voted not to consider the bill at all. That left the Housing Bill, appropriating \$800,000,000 to build public-housing developments. The coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats again wielded its axe and rejected the bill 191-170.

President Roosevelt took this double blow jauntily. He predicted that industrial recovery would be retarded and implied that, as for the rebellious Congressmen, their constituents would deal with them. The President proceeded to sign the Hatch Bill which he had previously ridiculed as "vague and unenforceable." This act, designed to "prevent pernicious political activities," provides that Federal

office-holders may not use their office for political ends. It may seriously hamper the New Deal machine in 1940.

Congress meanwhile passed the Social Security amendments as outlined in LIFE last week, with the exception of one lowering taxes on employers for unemployment compensation in certain States.

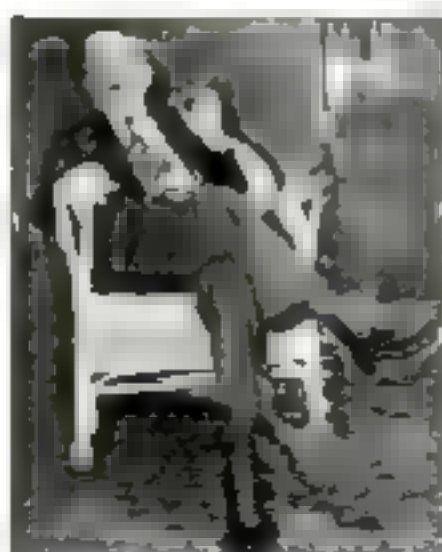


MARTIN

With that Congress adjourned. Up until its last few weeks, the session had been neither very useful nor very interesting. Among the things it did do were to appropriate a record \$13,000,000,000 for rearmament, Relief and other purposes, cut a piddling \$50,000,000 from the WPA appropriation, repeal the undistributed profits tax, provide for Federal taxation of the salaries of State office-holders and vice versa, extend the stabilization fund and the President's power to devalue the dollar. Among the things it did not do were to pass a new Neutrality Act, revise the National Labor Relations Act in favor of employers, or declare against a third term.

The real news of the session was the welding together of a Republican-Conservative Democratic coalition strong enough to defy the President. Biggest single factor in the success of that coalition was the smooth and effective leadership of Representative Joe Martin of Massachusetts in uniting and steering the Republican minority in the House. Whether the coalition will still be in working order when Congress meets again in January depends on the reception the coalition Congressmen get from their constituents when they reach home.

Campaign Chair. Vice President Garner left for Uvalde, Tex., with a wicker rocking chair, given him by the "Two Hours for Lunch Club," which includes most of the Senate. Club members suggested Mr. Garner might find the chair a fit place from which to wage a front-porch campaign in 1940.



GARNER



BRIDGES

all if he had not twice failed to take out his second naturalization papers, took the stand. The radical leader of the West Coast longshoremen was nervous but talkative. To Government witnesses who said they had seen him at Communist meetings, had seen him pay his Party dues and had seen his Party membership card, he gave the lie. He said he was not and never had been a Communist.

As to whether he had ever told anyone he belonged to the Party, Bridges said that he had "kidded people at times because it got to be such a joke on occasions, but soberly and officially I never have." He described a union convention, during a West Coast "Red scare," where "everybody that walked into the convention gave the Communist salute at the door as a lot of fun." Delegates addressed one another as "Comrade" and their chairman as "Commissar."

Aired at length were Bridges' views. Of the capitalistic form of society: "I haven't much use for it." Of socialism: "We could have a lot more municipal or government ownership than we have now and we couldn't do a much worse job with the means of production than private industry. . . ." Of the class war: "Everywhere in the country today . . . there are workers now being shot down on picket lines."

"Upper Hand." If there is to be war this year, Germany and Italy were last week getting ready for it. German troops poured into Italy's Libya, taking position for a desperate drive on the Suez Canal. Italian troops poured into Albania, taking position for a drive across Greece on Turkey's Dardanelles.

If these two strokes should succeed, Germany and Italy would begin to have a chance in the next war. The last people to be caught napping at such a moment are the Turks. Last week they mounted 100,000 soldiers on their European border. In Germany, maneuvers were held near the Danish and Dutch borders. In Italy the greatest maneuvers in that nation's history threw the "Army of the Po" against precisely the point on the French border shown on page 28. The Italian press was delirious in praise of the Army's performance, but only Italian, German, Japanese, Spanish and Hungarian newspapermen were permitted to watch it. Summing up all this, Germany's Chief of Staff General von Brauchitsch said last week on the 25th Anniversary of Germany's 1914 mobilization, "Compared to 1914, we have the upper hand now."



VON BRAUCHITSCH

Moscow Meeting. Europe's uncertainty about which way Soviet Russia will jump was still averting war last week. As British Prime Minister Chamberlain

last week asked and got an eight-week recess of Parliament, he sent off to Moscow a brilliant delegation of Army, Navy and Air officers, headed by Admiral the Honorable Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-Drax, who took on all the hyphens when he was married. This thoroughgoing Englishman, a brother of the Irish Poet Lord Dunsany, is a top-rank officer, bound to flatter the Russians by his importance. But as the British officers, accompanied by French opposite numbers, set off, the British diplomatic expert steering the British-Russian negotiations, William Strang, gave up and said he was coming home. He had been giving in to the Russians for eight weeks but he was stumped by the latest Russian demand that would make the internal politics of Finland, Estonia and Latvia practically subject to Moscow's approval. The people in these countries are generally anti-Fascist though the military and moneyed classes are pro-Fascist.



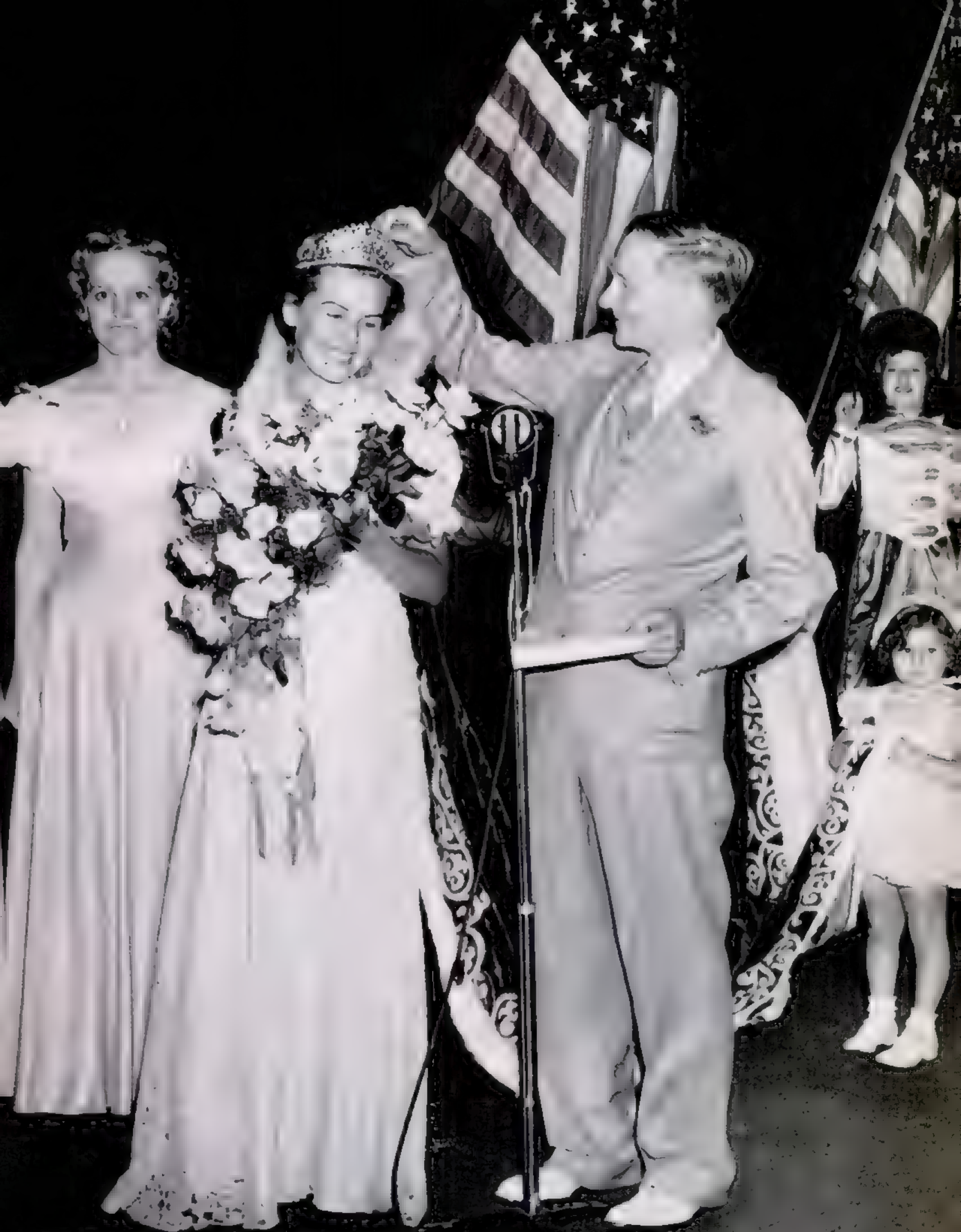
DRAX

Not Quite Sane. Two years of inconclusive war is apt to leave men not quite sane. This seemed last week the mentality of the Japanese Army as it talked up simultaneous war with China, Russia, Britain and the U.S., and a Japanese spokesman announced that the Japanese Navy could beat any combination of navies "on its spirit." Japanese threatened to join the Rome-Berlin military axis and badgered Britons in Shanghai, Peking, Tsinan and Tsangchow. Fortified by the U.S.'s abrogation of its Japanese trade treaty, the Chinese gloated: "The sympathy stage is definitely past!" and Britain's Chamberlain said, "We may find it necessary to send a fleet out there." The British seemed ready to give up the four Chinese assassins who started the whole Tientsin incident but firmly declined to give up any Chinese silver bullion.

Ageless Birthday. From all over Italy, 10,000 workers brought gifts of cheese, oil, wine, fruit and spaghetti to honor Benito Mussolini on his birthday. The Italian newspapers, organs of the party whose anthem is *Giovinezza* ("Youth"), gave all details but one: Mussolini's age. He is 56.

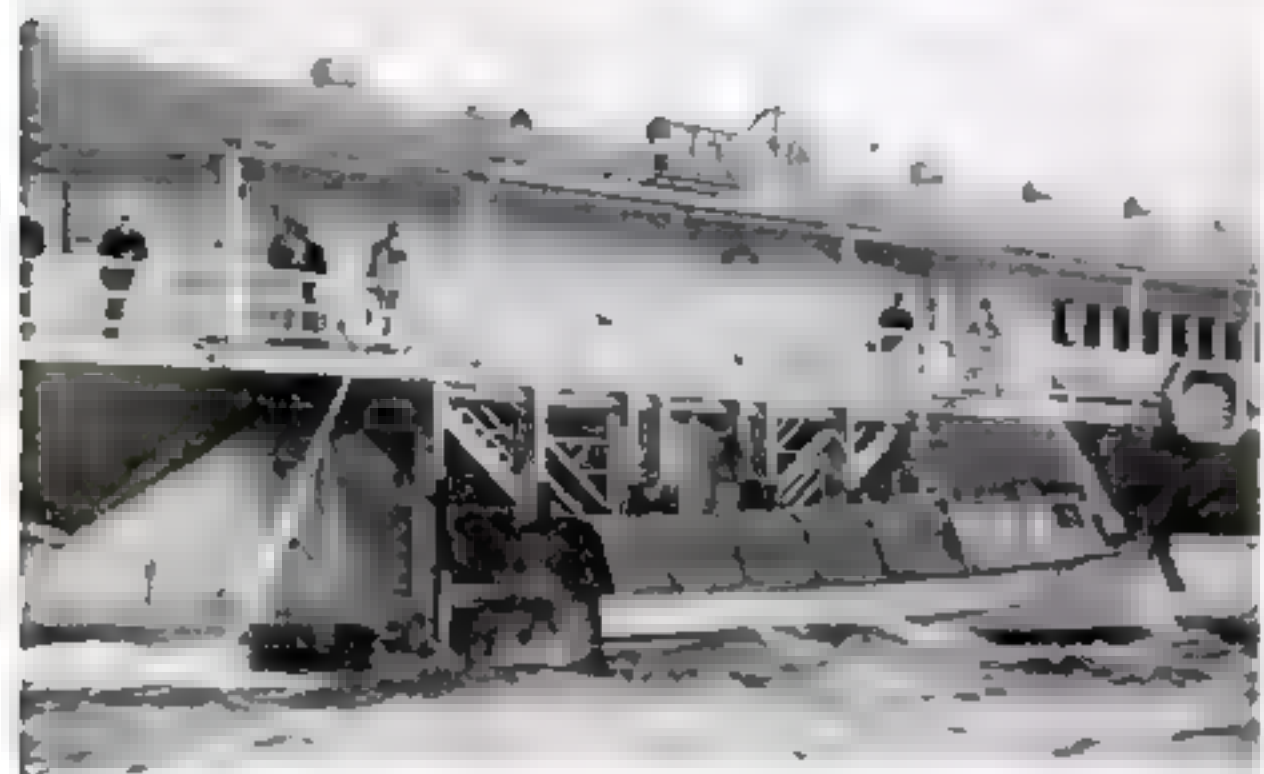
PICTURE OF THE WEEK

One of the complaints against the Supreme Court of the "Nine Old Men" was that it was out of touch with the people. That cannot be said of the present Court. On July 28 the Court baby, Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, turned up at the Golden Jubilee celebration of Washington's Statehood in Seattle to crown "Miss Washington." This lucky young lady was Miss Annamae Schoonover, a graduate of the University of Washington. Justice Douglas read her a little speech and then placed the crown on her head—upside down. She turned it over and he tried again. Commented the *Seattle Times*, approvingly: "The Justice brought from Washington, D.C., none of the reserved austerity Supreme Court justices must preserve when on the bench."



Supreme Court Justice Douglas crowns "Miss Washington"

CALIFORNIA POLICE GO OUTSIDE THREE-MILE LIMIT TO FIGHT "BATTLE OF SANTA MONICA"



Flagship of gambling armada is the S.S. Rez, anchored three miles out. On the night of Aug. 1, California police tried to board it from motor launches. The Rez's crew turned them back with fists and fire hoses (bottom picture). Police besieged the ship (top picture). After four days, Rez still held out.



Owner of ship, Gambler Tony Canero Stralla, ex-rum-runner (right), is besieged on Rez. He called local police "bunch of lousy pirates," tore down the U.S. flag, threatened to hoist the Japanese. Through a megaphone he boasted to officers that he had food on board to withstand siege for a year.



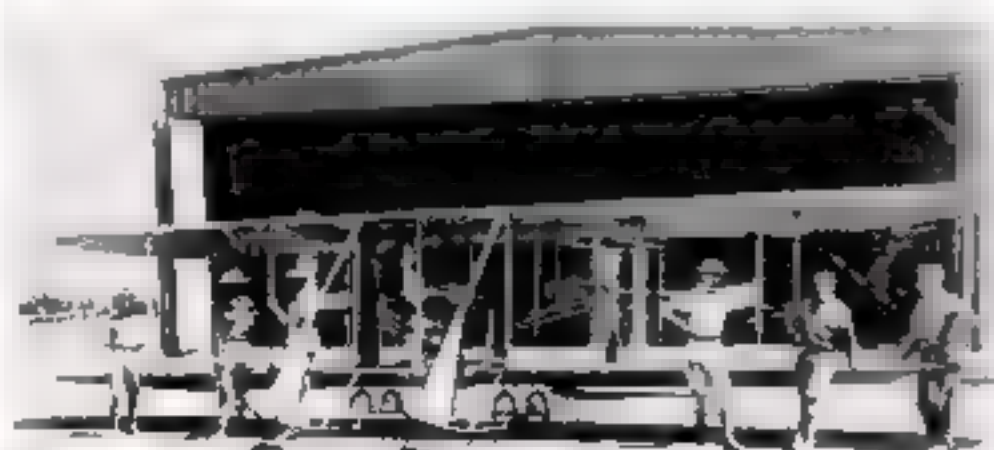
Police succeeded, however, in closing down the other three ships, which immediately surrendered. On S.S. Texas (above).

AIR CORPS CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Thirty years ago—on Aug. 2, 1909—the army purchased its first airplane (below). It was built by the Wright brothers in Dayton, Ohio. It cost \$40,000. Eventually it attained a speed of 47 m.p.h. Once it stayed in the air for 1 hr. 12 min.—a world's record.

Last week the Army Air Corps celebrated this event with nationwide flights of 1,500 planes. The largest celebration was held at Wright Field in Dayton, where 50,000 people watched 75 modern army planes maneuver. Today's "flying fortresses" (right) cost \$190,000, fly 250 m.p.h., have a 3,000 mile range.

In the shape of a birthday present the air corps presented itself with six fine new records. Five of them were world records for army land planes and amphibians. One was a new transcontinental record for planes carrying passengers or crew. A "flying fortress"—Boeing 39—flew from Burbank, Calif., to New York's Floyd Bennett Field in 9 hr. 14 min. 20 sec., almost two hours under previous record.



ARMY'S FIRST PLANE WAS BOUGHT IN 1909



SPECTATORS, QUIETLY WATCHING A "FLYING FORTRESS" DESCEND AT WRIGHT FIELD, SUDDENLY BROKE

BAY" AGAINST FOUR GAMBLING SHIPS, ONE OF WHICH REFUSES TO SURRENDER



deputy sheriffs tossed roulette chips into sacks and confiscated them. Patrons on board the *Hex* at the time of the raid were marooned most of the night. When taken ashore, police took their rooms but did not arrest them.



Equipment worth \$25,000 was destroyed by raiding parties on the *Texan*. Before turning to the slot machines, police smashed crap tables *tableaux*. Skippers and some of the crew of the converted square-riggers—*Texan*, *Tango* and *Shoreboat* were arrested. Police confiscated \$800,000 in stakes.



Expensive crap tables were thrown into sea by police on the *Texan*. They also took over what money they found on board. The legality of police action outside three-mile limit may be challenged in court by ship owners.



INTO A PANICKY RUN WHEN THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE ABOUT TO BE HIT BY THE WHEELS OF THIS BOMBER SWOOPING DOWN WITH ITS LANDING FLAPS LOWERED



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT 63

LIFE POLLS THE U. S. SENATE ON PRESIDENTIAL CHOICES

Even in the heat of a news-making Congressional adjournment rush, prospects for 1940 remained America's top subject of political talk. Speculation continued to revolve around the fascinating question of who each Party's nominee may be. Congress' sensational revolt against the President was weighed and analyzed less in terms of its effects on national welfare than on what effect it might have on Mr. Roosevelt's political chances for a third term.

Tossing one more straw into the wind, LIFE, curious as anybody, last week asked U. S. Senators to name their personal nominees for President in 1940. Out of 96 Senators, 46 wrote their first, second and third choices on anonymous ballots marked only to indicate the voter's Party. The choices of the 30 Democratic Senators who voted, and those of the 16 Republicans, appear below in order of popularity. Three points were awarded for a first-choice vote, two for a second, one for a third. The results of the

poll are probably more interesting than significant. They are certainly interesting as a sort of Senatorial popularity contest, showing how Senators rate with each other. (One named a colleague from New Hampshire, Republican H. Styles Bridges, as his "999th choice.") Possibly significant was the fact that President Roosevelt easily topped the whole list in point score. Four Republican Senators voted straight Democratic tickets, two Democrats voted straight Republican. Senator Millard Tydings, anti-New Deal Democrat, is grouped with the Republicans below because he got a vote from a Republican and none from Democrats.

Other 1940 Presidential news last week was Senator Bob Taft's announcement of his willingness to be the Republican nominee and a Gallup Poll which showed that Paul V. McNutt has since June jumped from fifth to second place (after Garner) as Democrats' choice for President if Roosevelt does not run.

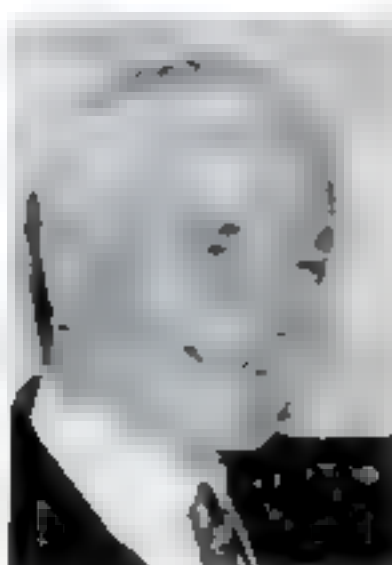
Democratic Choices



GARNER (TEX.) 39



WHEELER (MONT.) 14



HULL (TENN.) 11



FARLEY (N.Y.) 8



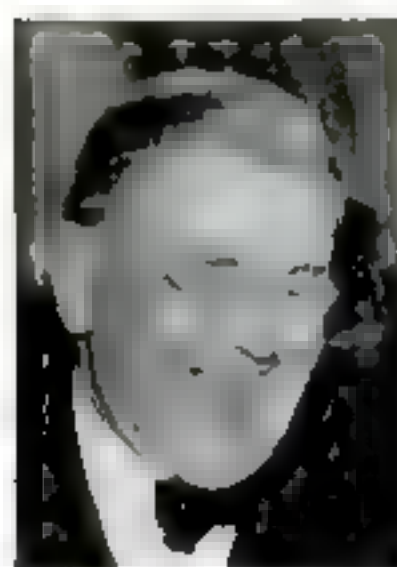
McNUTT (IND.) 7



BYRD (VA.) 6



CLARK (MO.) 4



DONAHUE (OHIO) 4



JACKSON (N.Y.) 3



JONES (TEX.) 3



WALLACE (IOWA) 2



LUCAS (ILL.) 2



KENNEDY (MASS.) 1



GILLETTE (IOWA) 1

Republican Choices



VANDENBERG (MICH.) 29



TAFT (OHIO) 16



DEWEY (N.Y.) 10



BRIDGES (N.H.) 3



AIKEN (VT.) 3



BORAH (IDAHO) 2



McNARY (ORE.) 2



ROBERTS (PA.) 2



BARTON (N.Y.) 2



TYDINGS (MD.) 2



LODGE (MASS.) 1



WADSWORTH (N.Y.) 1



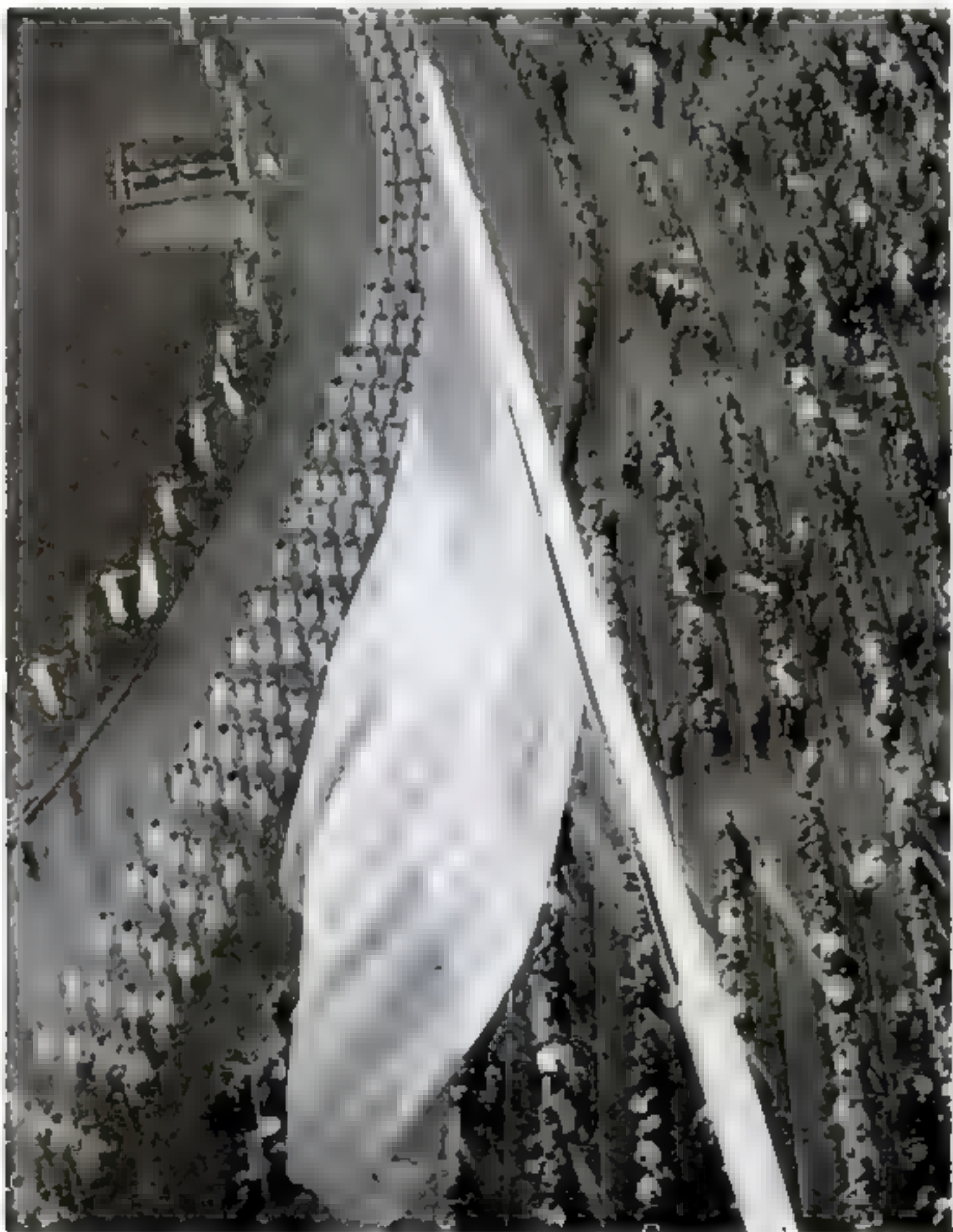
CARR (COL.) 1



TOBEY (N.H.) 1



Massed girls show they can balance their weight on the end of their spines while lifting their legs up from the ground. Hits of the show were Danish girls and Rumanian boys.



Sweden's flag, a yellow cross on a blue field, flies over the column of German girls marching into Stockholm Stadium. Sweden's "Lingad" began July 21 and ran for two weeks.

SWEDEN HONORS THE CALISTHENICS KING



PER HENRIK LING

The notion that rhythmic exercises could help modern men of peace, as well as army conscripts, was first systematically developed by the minister and poet shown at left, Sweden's Per Henrik Ling. He needed something for his rheumatism and in 1813 he founded Stockholm's Royal Gymnastic Central Institute. His Swedish exercises differed from the dumbbell training of Friedrich Jahn in their smoothness, rhythm, co-ordination and grace. They caught on and are still used by the British Army and Navy. They are also compulsory in all Swedish schools. Ling might well be called the father of the setting-up-exercise fad now declining in the U. S. Last week in Stockholm, 7,000 athletes from 37 nations were honoring the 100th anniversary of Ling's death. Men, women and children paraded in Stockholm Stadium before King Gustav.



SEVEN-YEAR-OLD SWEDISH BOYS MARCH IN, SQUINTING IN THE MIDSUMMER SUN



GALAXY OF ATHLETES FROM 37 NATIONS LINES UP IN THE STOCKHOLM STADIUM



HANDSOME SWEDISH GIRLS WORK ARMS & LEGS IN HONOR OF PER HENRIK LING

MATCHEK

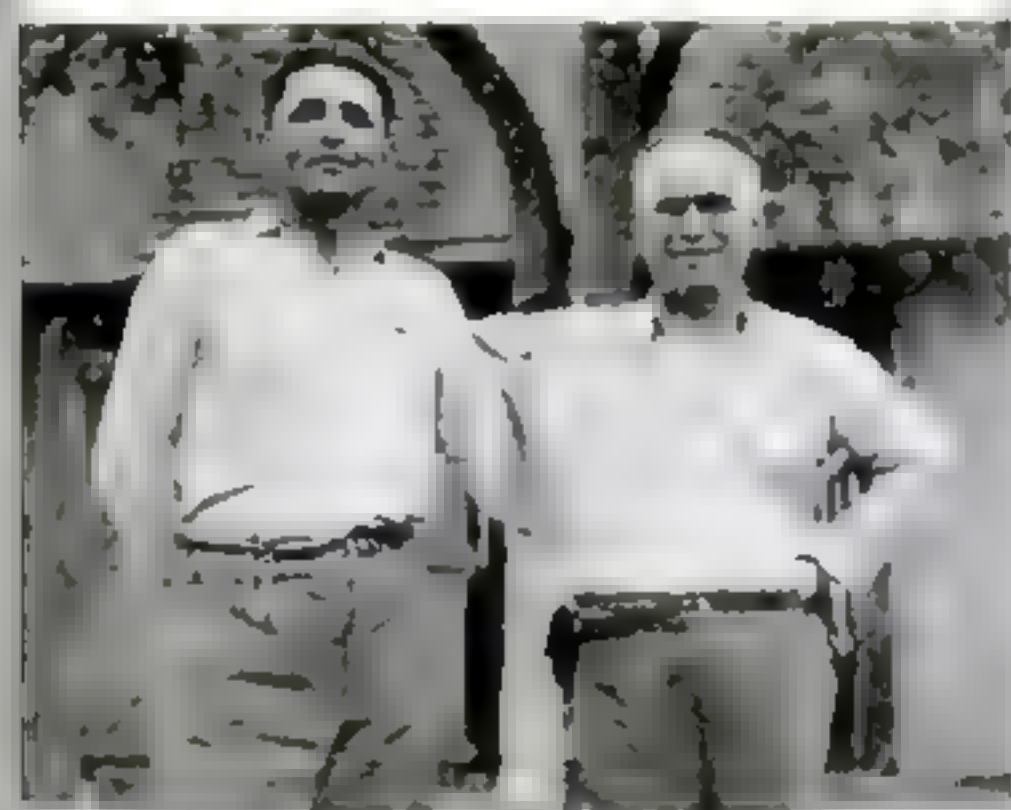
Same quarrel that started World War still sizzles in Yugoslavia



Matchek's country house in the village of Kupinec. Fifty horsemen surround it night and day. This is rear. The front has no doors. Notice Mrs. Matchek and dog.



Matchek's second wife, Josipa, catches the cameraman taking her picture, immediately hurries into the house. Dog is the same big Pomeranian seen in picture at top.



Bodyguards all carry automatics. Two were shot last month in a mysterious argument. Bodyguard at left is also a member of Parliament but has never taken his seat.



Matchek bargains with Yugoslavia's Serb Premier Dragisa Cvetkovitch (right), who was given the job solely to make some settlement of the dangerous Croat problem.

Vladimir Matchek, (see opposite page), is a name to remember. He speaks for 4,000,000 Croats in the great South Slav catchall of Yugoslavia, created by the Allies in 1919 to "solve" the Slav trouble that started the last World War. Last week Vladimir Matchek, rejecting this 20-year-old "solution," lit a new bomb fuse in the Balkans by announcing:

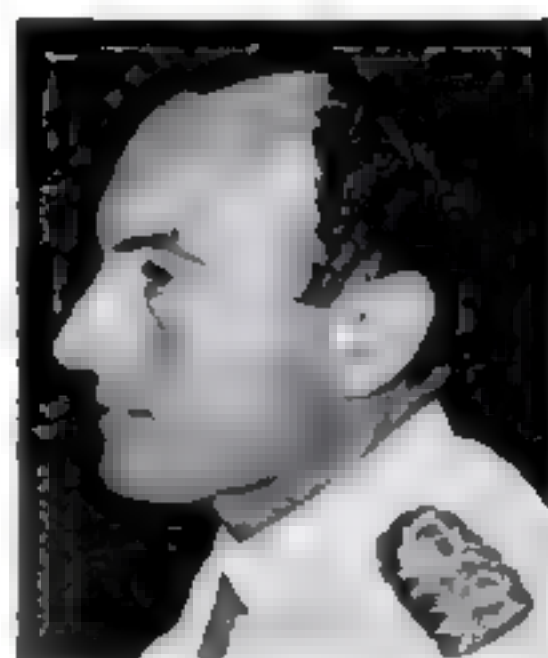
"Croatia will secede from Yugoslavia unless the Croats get self-rule. It will mean more than revolution; it probably will mean a world war. Someone must make order in Yugoslavia. If the Serbs cannot, Germany can. I hope there may yet be time to save us but I am afraid it is too late. There is not a single Croatian general in the Yugoslav Army, though before the War there were 20 Croatian generals in the Austro-Hungarian Army. A clique of plutocrats and generals in Belgrade is against us. Regent Prince Paul and Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch have agreed with me, but the Prince is not forceful enough to push his will over theirs."

When this word reached Yugoslavia's Regent Paul in London, he was advised by the British Government to give Croat Matchek what he wants. Paul telegraphed his government to soothe Matchek until he himself could hasten home.

What Matchek says he wants is a Yugoslavia with semi-autonomous national divisions: Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro and a Croatia including Dalmatia, most of Bosnia and Herzegovina. What the Yugoslav government seemed to be offering him in last week's negotiations was two divisions: Croatia and all the rest of the country. In such a "solution" was an obvious parallel to what happened in Czechoslovakia last spring when the dominant Czechs gave the Slovaks autonomy but too late to save them from invasion by Germany.

The little man with such enormous opportunities for starting a second World War celebrated his 60th birthday on July 16, on a white horse reviewing 70,000 Croats. He was born near the Croat capital of Zagreb of a peasant family. Under the pleasant tyranny of the Austro-Hungarian Empire he became a lawyer and during the War fought in a Croat regiment against the Italians. Though a Pan-Slav, he was not very keen about the Serb patriot who started the last War by killing the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand because the Archduke wanted to give all Slavs freedom within the monarchy.

The Serbs were and are Greek Catholics; Croats Roman Catholics. Their language is the same but it is spelled in the Western alphabet by the Croats, in Cyrillic by the Serbs. Today Matchek entirely prefers the pre-War rule of the Habsburgs to the present rule of the Serbs. He considers that the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, killed by a Croat terrorist society in 1934, was half-crazy. He is a slow-spoken, suspicious,



REGENT PRINCE PAUL

simple, fatherly leader who puts on a tie only when he goes to Belgrade to see the Regent or the Premier. He tells a few ironic jokes, does a lot of listening and staring. He wears woolen socks and gaiter-boots. His trousers are rarely pressed. Because he is opposed to the Government tobacco monopoly, he rolls his own cigarettes out of a silver tobacco box. By his late first wife he had a boy, Andrejček, and a girl, Nežica. Two years ago he married a pleasant young girl from Zagreb.

Matchek sweeps Croatian elections with 90% of the vote. On dark nights Croats paint 100-ft. letters on the mountainsides—ZM—the Croat initials for "Hail Matchek!" His extraordinary hold over his people comes from the fact that in a world of chiselers and opportunists, he is one honest man. In his eleven years of leadership since the murder of the Croat leader, Raditch, he has suffered all manner of imprisonment and persecution. But he has not fled and he has not shifted his ground. In the country his house is surrounded by bodyguards on horseback. In his city house, one must pass two bodyguards in the lobby, four more outside Matchek's office. All are armed with German Walther automatics.

Matchek makes sense when he is attacking the tyranny of the Serbs. The Serbs only threw off Turkish rule 60 years ago but the Croats have shared in Austro-Hungarian civilization for 1,000 years. Zagreb looks like a German city and many of its citizens speak English and subscribe to American magazines. Yet the Serbs imposed Serb textbooks on Croat schoolchildren, bankrupted Croat banks, hamstringed Croat industry, raised taxes on Croat farm produce, flogged Croat peasants. A box of matches in Croatia costs 20 lb. of barley. Few peasants own plows. An ancient Croat slogan was *Ne Bum* ("I Do Not Want") but a new one is *Pravo Je Moc* ("Right Is Right"). Half a million Croat peasants are ready to fight now for their freedom, in the Farmers' Defense Union.

Matchek does not make sense, however, when he plans the future. He really wants the Croats to rule the Serbs much as the Serbs now rule the Croats. He proposes that Slovenia, now 70% against him, come into his new Croatia. He is willing to have plebiscites in Bosnia and Herzegovina to choose between Croatia and Serbia. He thinks each part of this new Yugoslavia should have the deciding voice in the foreign policy of its own external border—a fantastically unworkable proposition.

Actually he is not, as might be suspected, a tool of Hitler or Mussolini. He is a believer in democracy. After Munich he said, "Democracy is not dead; only the false democracies are dying. Real democracies, like Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, are living and are going to live because they are not false. Yugoslavia? Well, democracy never existed here, therefore it cannot collapse."



YUGOSLAVIA IN THREE PARTS



Vladimir Matchek (spelled Maček in Serbo-Croat) relaxes in his favorite armchair in his city house in Zagreb. Here he has a telephone and bath but he has neither in his country

house. Matchek's watery pale-blue eyes intently watch anyone he is meeting for the first time. He is slow to speak, then talks in a deep, quiet rumble. He is a short man—about 5 ft.

4 in.—and weighs about 155 lb. Matchek is an elected member of the Yugoslav Parliament but, like all other Croat deputies, registers his protest by refusing to take his seat



Skander, deposed Crown Prince of Albania and grandson of Gladys Virginia Stewart Apponyi Girault, of New York, fled Italian armies at the age of only two days. This is his first photograph.



Queen Geraldine, fully recovered from her harrowing flight from the Italian armies two days after giving birth to Skander, poses for her latest portrait, in Riga, Latvia.



King Zog, Queen Geraldine and one of Zog's sisters (left, rear) look over Stockholm. Geraldine is cheerful, Zog tired and gloomy. Below: Zog's baggage with Albanian treasure of \$4,000,000.



ALBANIA'S ROYAL FAMILY, EXILED BY ITALY, TREKS AROUND EUROPE

What shocked American women about Italy's conquest of Albania last April was the fact that pretty Queen Geraldine had borne a son two days before. This Hungarian daughter of an American mother was obliged to rise from her bed and flee over perilous mountain roads to Greece. It nearly cost her her life.

By last week royal mother and child had reached Norway in exiled King Zog's amazing odyssey around the non-Fascist periphery of Europe to avoid the Rome-Berlin Axis. In Stockholm the child fell ill. Map shows Zog's roundabout route. He had saved a bust of Napoleon and a rumored \$4,000,000 in treasure. His entourage dwindled from 100 to twelve, but Rumanians, Poles, Latvians and Swedes gave the party a big hand.



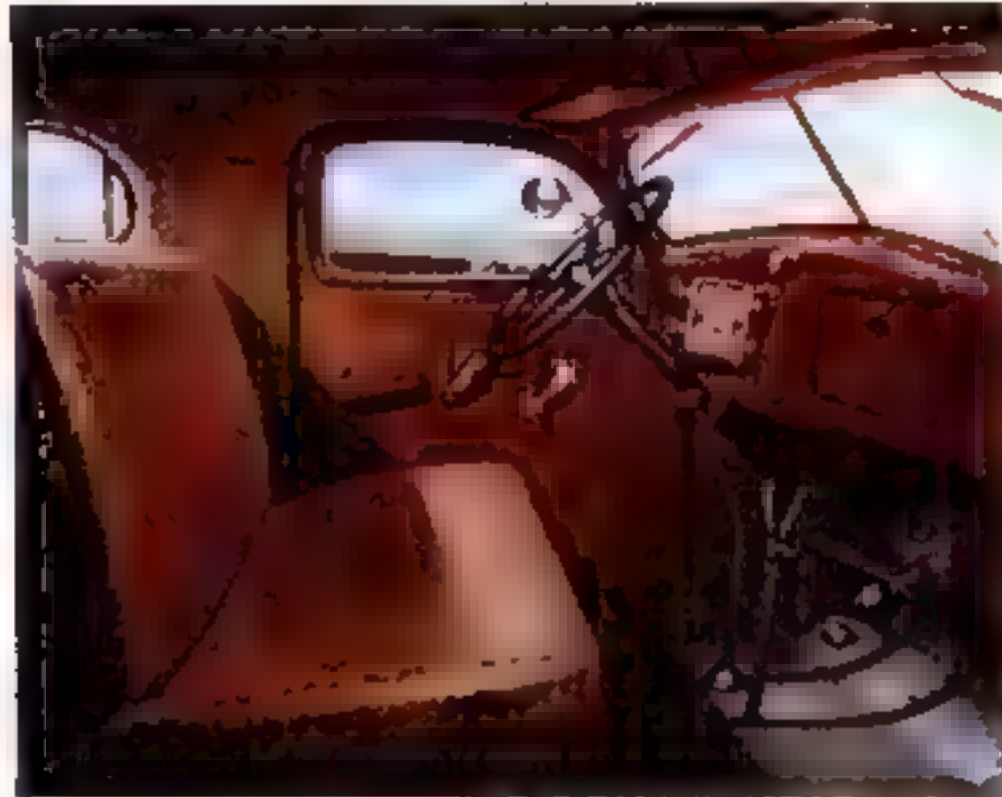
Zog's flight circles Europe to avoid the Italian-ridden Mediterranean and Nazi Germany. Last week he sailed for Antwerp. The dotted line shows his tentative plans.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THEM ALL...

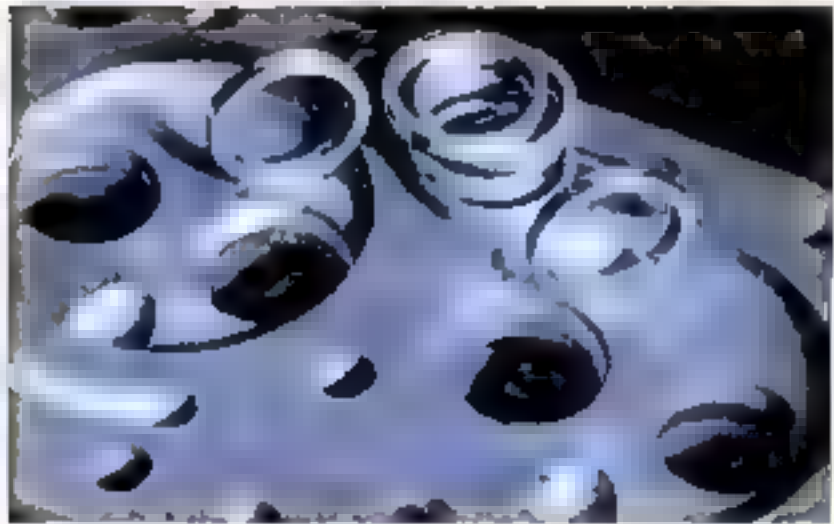
is the one that makes you money



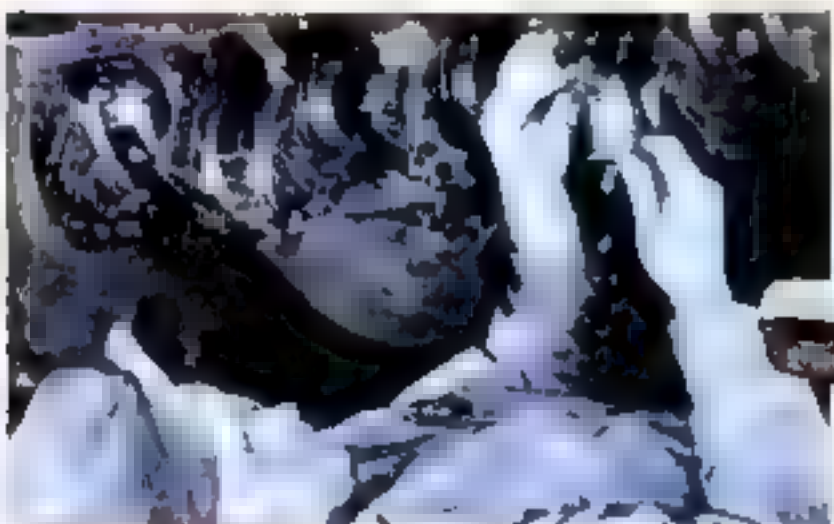
The cylinders are individually removable and replaceable, making the engine as good as new.



All-steel cab, one-piece top, sides, back and cowl, welded into complete cab frame. Weather-tight, safe, comfortable.



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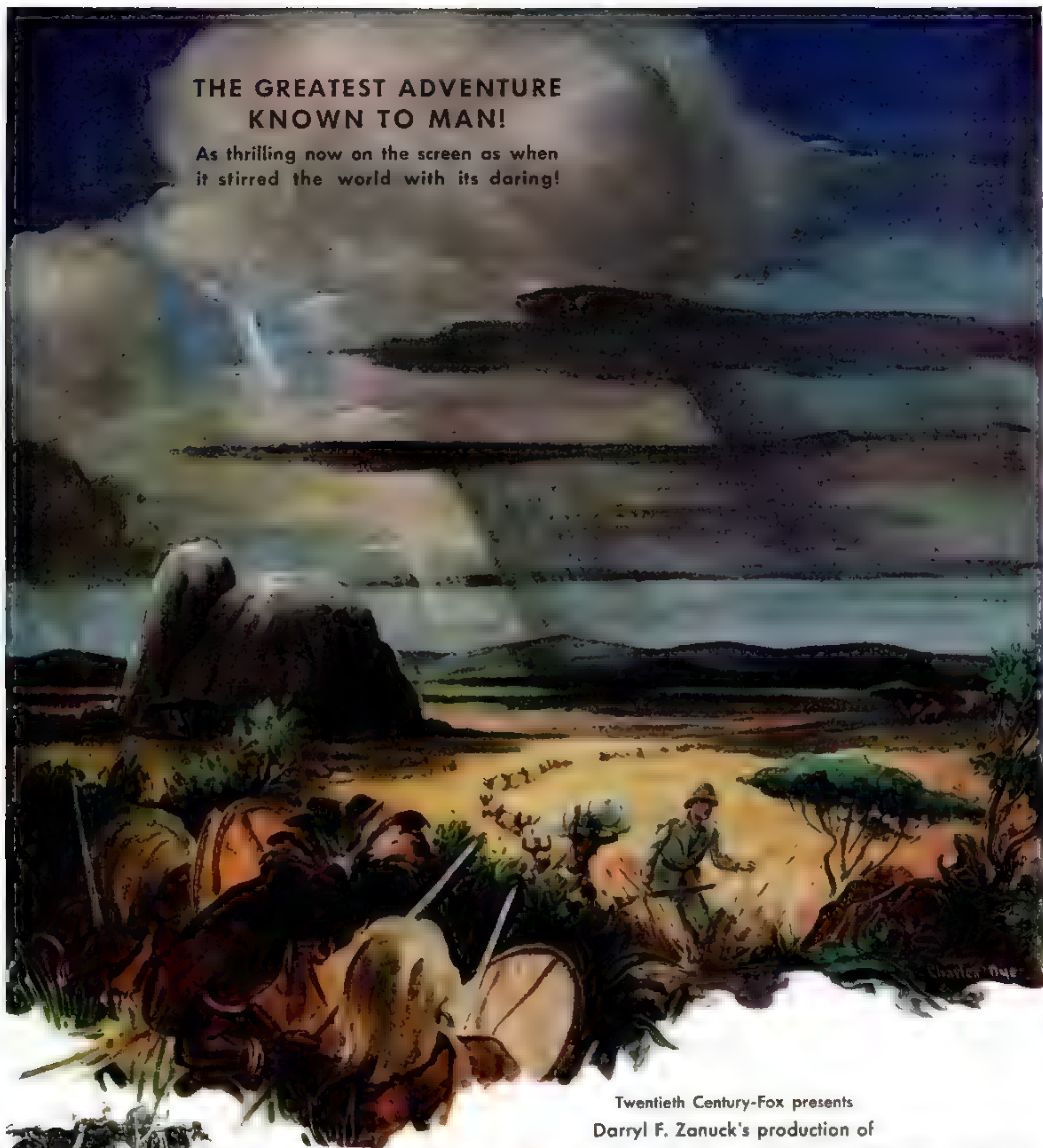
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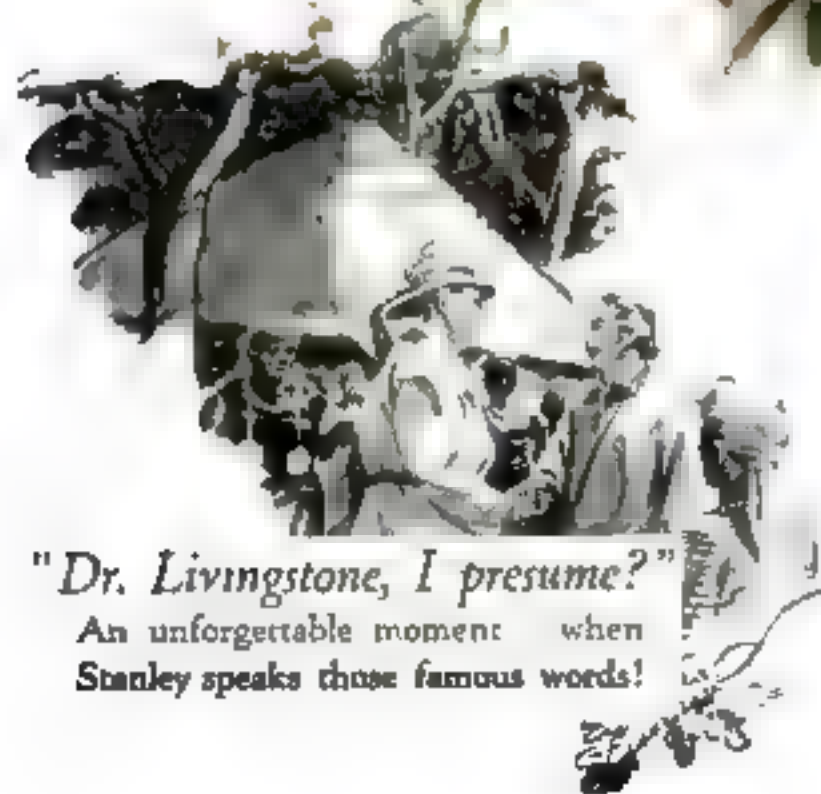
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with Walter Brennan • Charles Coburn • Sir Cedric Hardwicke
Henry Hull • Henry Travers • Directed by Henry King

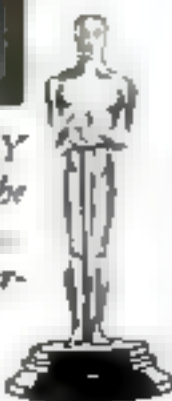
Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan • Screen Play by Philip Dunne and Julien Josephson
Historical Research and Story Outline by Hal Long and Sam Hellman




"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"
An unforgettable moment when
Stanley speaks those famous words!



SPENCER TRACY
• twice winner of the
Academy Award
gives another master-
ful performance!





FRENCH MARCH TOWARD THE ALPS AND ITALY

If Germany and Italy fight Britain and France, the great fortified lines on the Franco-German border may well deadlock. But one sure thing is that the armies will clash not far from the spot shown on this page. It is near Gahner Pass in the French Alps just west of the great Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre gap toward the Italian plain.

Usually the French Army holds its regular major maneuvers opposite the German border. But last year when this picture was taken, the only big French maneuvers during the late summer crisis were held on the Italian border. The problem given to the *chasseurs alpins* was to take a mountain peak (which proved to be practically impossible), and the valley it commanded. The spot chosen for the maneuver was precisely where a tongue of Italian territory pushes into France and presumably where France thinks the Italians might attack. For a map of all the Alps and their vital passes, turn the page.

(continued)

ALPS AND THEIR PASSES

MAKE A THEATER OF WAR

The great crumpled curve of the Alps has made Europe's history in war and peace since the dawn of time. Now at last the international boundary lines run almost exactly along the highest peaks but it took a lot of wars to work that out. The peaks are important to tourists but it is the great passes that the armies care about. These passes are nearly all on the precise border. But the tricks of terrain make it far easier to march from France into Italy than from Italy into France. This is clearly shown at the left of the picture map where the Mont Genève-Mont Cenis gap opens in the Alpine wall.

If the French columns shown maneuvering at Galibier on the previous page should advance into Italy, they would draw closer together, whereas Italians marching into France by the same passes would have to fan out until they could be isolated and destroyed. Hannibal came east with his elephants into Italy, over the Mont Genève Pass. Caesar's legions marched west into Gaul by the same route. Pippin and Charlemagne and the French and Spanish kings of the 15th and 16th Centuries poured over the Alps to reduce Italy to slavery. Always the tragedy of Italy was that the valleys drew together on the Italian side. They all point toward Turin, industrial and munitions heart of Northern Italy.

Farther north in the Alps lie the Great and Little St. Bernard Passes, encircling Mont Blanc, the Alps' highest peak (15,782 ft.), where Napoleon crossed. Two passes lead into Switzerland. The Simplon-Orient Express to Istanbul tunnels twelve miles through the Simplon Pass. The Riviera Express through the vacation country tunnels through St. Gotthard. But the mountain wall here is so precipitate that Italian troops could not invade Switzerland successfully.

Farther east lies the Inn Valley gap, a chain of passes including the Maloja, Stelvio and Reschen, with a back entrance connecting it to the famed Brenner Pass. The Brenner is the ace of all the Alpine passes. Through it runs the Rome-Berlin Express and, in actual fact, the Rome-Berlin Axis. Down the Brenner Pass would come German troops to help the Italians repel the French invasion already mapped by France's Commander-in-Chief Gamelin. This way, too, went the Goths and Tentons, and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. When Germany took over Austria last year, Italy looked north to find Greater Germany, with twice Italy's population and 80 times its industrial resources, entrenched on the Brenner.

That was a cold day for Italy. If it remains true to Germany, as it did not in 1914, Italy will be the chief Axis battlefield of war, the chief loser in victory or defeat. If it betrays Germany, Germany can take Trieste, natural port of old Austria, without much trouble. Germany is in fact now dickering with Italy for port privileges in Trieste. This is the true relationship between Hitler and Mussolini, eyeing one another from their two hideouts at Berchtesgaden and Rocca delle Caminate.

This month the German and Italian armies plan to hold joint maneuvers just south of the Brenner Pass in the Province of Bolzano. Here live the German-speaking Italians whom Mussolini is now trying to dispossess and hand back to Germany (see next pages). The German-Italian maneuvers are designed to solve the so-called Piedmont Problem, the problem of what to do if the French armies begin rolling through all the western passes of the Alps.

One possible gap remains—Switzerland. But the Swiss Army is rated very high. France and Germany have recently both fortified their open Swiss borders to cover any possibility of a break-through.







Capital of Bolzano Province is Germanic Bolzano (or Bozen). Valley in background is the dead-end Sarentina or Talfer (see faces on opposite page). Railroad to

Brenner Pass and Berlin runs across Eisack River in foreground. Plaza in foreground is Bolzano's cattle market, with the clustered cemetery just beyond.



Forbidden clothes in Italy's South Tyrol are these Austrian costumes worn by Tyrolese in the Aurina valley near the German frontier. These are the indomitable

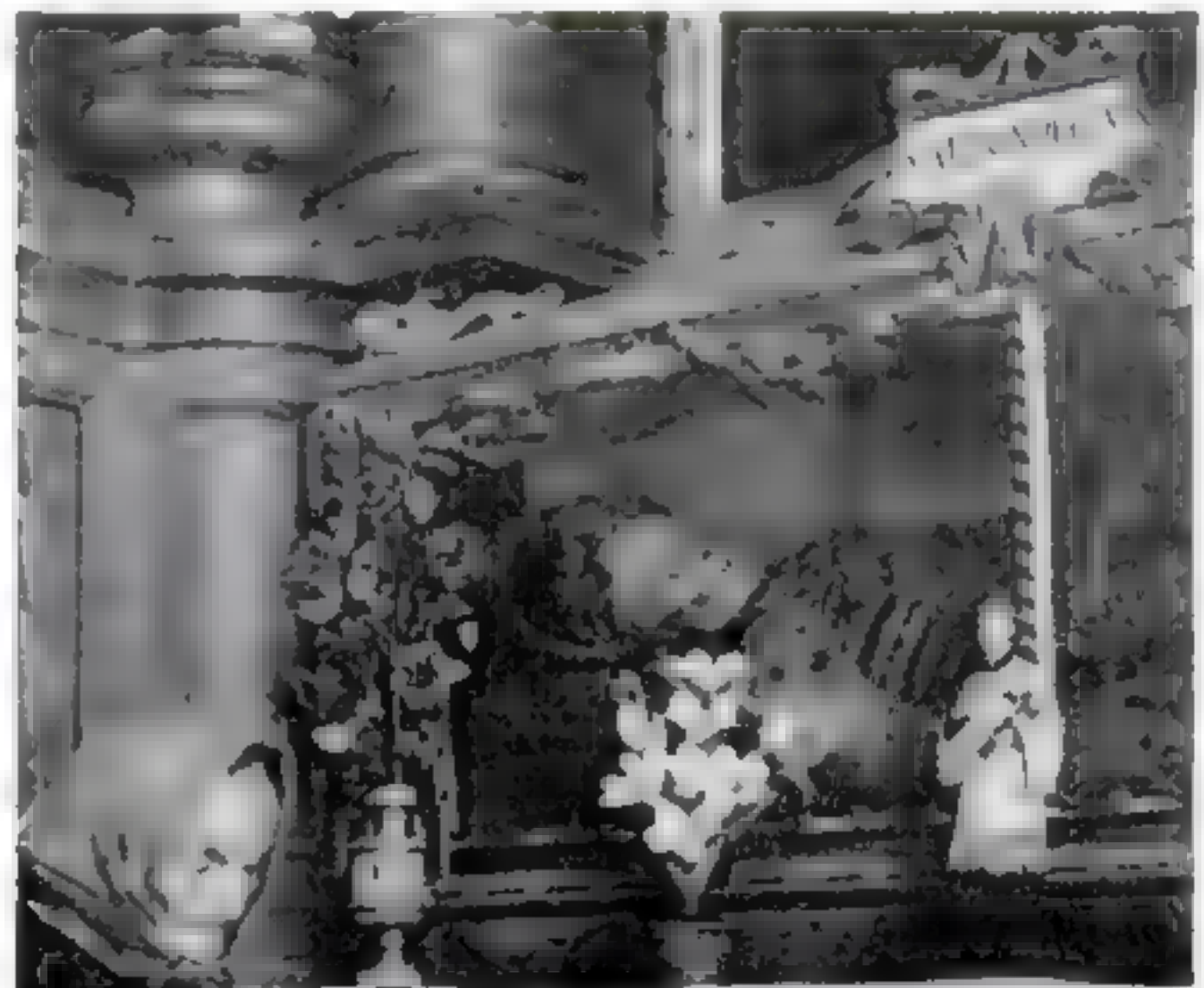
mountain people who fought behind Andreas Hofer in 1809 against Napoleon, Bavaria and Italy. Below is a Tyrol valley with onion-spire church.



ITALY HAS A GERMAN MINORITY AND TRIES TO GET RID OF IT

A sleeping dog between Germany and Italy has long been the 210,000 German-speaking Austrians whom the Treaty of St. Germain in 1919 gave to Italy flatly against their will. So determined was Italy to get "the line of the Brenner Pass" that even Woodrow Wilson agreed to this outrage against his principle of self-determination of peoples. Last month Mussolini told Hitler that the problem of the 210,000 ex-Austrians in the South Tyrol had to be solved. It was tentatively agreed to deport the 10,000 German citizens in Bolzano Province, Germany to pay for their confiscated property out of what it owes Italy under its trade barter agreement. The other 210,000 non-Latins were to have the choice of moving to Germany or to some other part of Italy, supposedly within two years. If they remain in Italy, however, they must abandon all claims to Germanism, speak only Italian and forget their long, stubborn Austrian history. To hide this mass tragedy from the world, Italy closed Bolzano Province tight against foreigners.

The Tyrolese shown on these pages promptly organized defense committees, burned Nazi swastika crosses at night on their mountain peaks and began fighting in scattered, futile resistance. Peasants whose families had owned the same land in the same valley for 400 years cried, "We will never go of our own free will. Our language is our badge and our tradition is our banner." Meanwhile Bolzano filled with veteran Italian troops, mountain guns, tarpaulin-covered military trucks, for Alpine maneuvers.



Tyrolese woman prays to the skull of St. Alexander in leading Catholic church of Merano, second town of Bolzano Province. Like Austrians and Bavarians, Tyrolese are almost unanimously Roman Catholic, untouched by Swiss Protestantism



The men of the Tyrol have a notably non-Latin look. Take this one in the Sarentino valley just north of Italian Bolzano, they speak German and shoot the mountain *Gemse* or "Gams" (chamois) for a tuft of the hair on its back to wear in their hats.



German faces have these two handsome youngsters of the Sarentino valley in Italy's South Tyrol (also called *Venezia Tridentina*). In all their history their ancestors had never been Italian until the Treaty of St. Germain handed them over in 1919.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



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your golf game—I take
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Millions of people who must be alert, "on the job," take Bromo-Seltzer for headache.* It eases a headache really fast. Steadies your nerves, too! Take Bromo-Seltzer! Keep it at home. At all drugstores—soda fountains.

**For frequent or persistent headache, see your doctor. For the ordinary headache, take Bromo-Seltzer.*

BROMO-SELTZER Relieves **HEADACHE**
—Steadies **NERVES**



German visitors to Italy arrive at Brenner Pass to Italian music. These Strength-Through-Joy tourists spend almost nothing, have displaced the spending Britons.

GERMANS POUR INTO ITALY

The fulcrum on which the Rome-Berlin axis rests is the gap in the Alps shown below. It is the Brenner Pass between Italy and what used to be Austria. It is the north gate out of Bolzano Province, shown on the preceding pages. Down through this pass today pour German generals, politicians, secret police, troops and simple Strength-Through-Joy tourists like those shown above, getting off a train at the Brenner railway station. Through this pass in case of war would roll the German troop trains to back up the Italians on the French border. In this area cameras have nearly always been prohibited. The picture below looks south past the German barrier and customs (*Zollamt*) house toward Italy. Through here the Romans marched north on the German tribes and later the German tribes marched south on Rome. This pass is the lowest in all the Alps—only 4,500 ft. above sea level.

Last week it seemed certain that the tide of Germans pouring through the Brenner had already begun to

THE BRENNER PASS, LOOKING SOUTH FROM GREATER GERMANY TOWARD





Signs in German help Italians greet German tourists in Naples. The Germans sleep and eat on the ships that bring them, infuriating hard-pressed Naples hotel owners.

THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS

make the Italians something less than happy. They resent what the Germans are there for—to try to make Italians as efficient as Germans for war or peace. The Italians are now furtively tearing down the "Viva Hitler" posters and whispering the slogan, "Spazzare I Tedeschi" ("Sweep Out the Germans"). They speak furtively of Hitler as "The Voice," meaning "His Master's Voice," the old Victor phonograph trademark, in which Mussolini is now the listening dog to Master Hitler.

In Milan they have rioted and everywhere they watch the parading Germans with grim, reflective frowns. Even for Mussolini's speeches they now avoid the public loud-speakers. Posters have appeared at dawn, to be torn down promptly by the police, showing Mussolini with the legend: "If there is a war you will be the first." In spite of all this, the dread Italian secret police, OVRA, makes few arrests. Instead it reports everything faithfully to Mussolini and watches and listens.

ITALY. THIS IS DEEPEST GAP IN THE ALPS AND PRACTICALLY INDEFENSIBLE



OLD CROW



A
**TRULY GREAT
NAME**

*Among America's
Great Whiskies*



100 Proof

There is in Old Crow a quality of excellence that appeals to generation after generation of people who demand the best.



A Geographic HALL OF FAME



Many important cities of the world, many old towns that have played a part in history, are inseparably linked in the public mind with some one thing that they have sent to us, to eat or wear or otherwise enjoy.

A well-known broadcaster, noted for telling "Nothing but the Truth," reminds you here of fourteen of these cities, and adds some facts you may have overlooked.



ANGORA (Goats)

When the late great ruler of the Turkish Republic moved his government to Angora, the world said, "Ah! Where the goats come from!" Through a thousand years of fighting, the city has changed and rechanged hands; armies have come and gone; the goats have stayed; beautiful goats, distinguished for their long and silky hair. And in the minds of people everywhere, Angora and goats are natural associates.

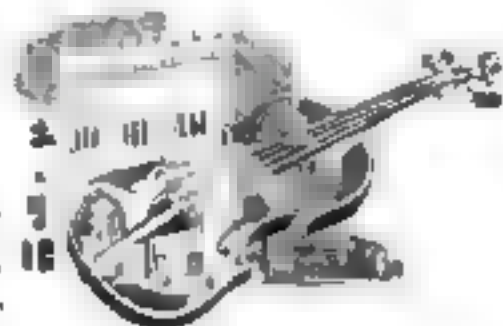


MADRAS (Cotton Fabric)

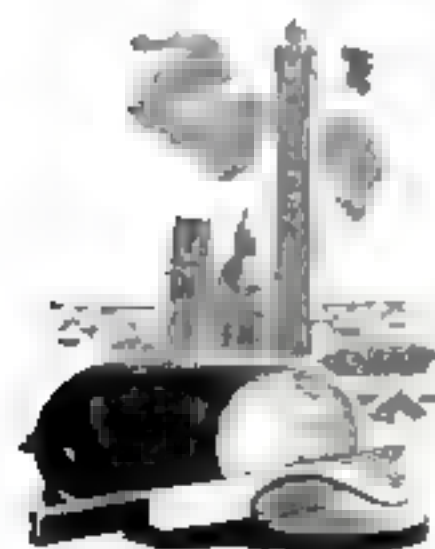
One of the first Americans to wear shirts made of the cloth we call madras, was Elihu Yale, patron of the university that bears his name. Elihu's shirts were doubtless of good quality; they were made for him in the Indian city of Madras itself, during his residence there as governor of a fortress. All this was 250 years ago; but Madras is still a sign of quality in cotton fabrics.

CREMONA (Violins)

July Fourth was glorious even in 1667, for a certain young violin-maker of Cremona. On that day, Antonio Stradivari declared his independence—of money troubles. He married a rich widow, and promised her that he'd be the best violin-maker in all the world. To keep that promise, he made bigger and better violins till he was 93! He sold them for \$20 apiece; some of them now are worth \$50,000. To Stradivarius we owe the fact that in the language of culture, Cremona means violins.



BOLOGNA (Sausages)

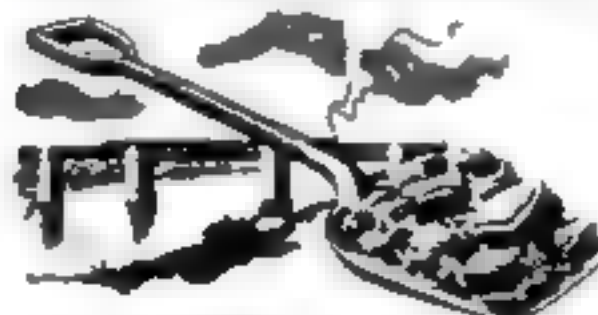


The medieval city of Bologna looks much the same as when Dante studied at its university. A quaint Italian saying, "The Wise, the Free, the Fat," pictures the old city's learning, its democracy, and its famous sausages, which still are called "Bologna."



DRESDEN (China)

"As pretty as a Dresden shepherdess." We often hear those words today, when some graceful and charming girl is being discussed; and we could have heard the same words, describing other dainty ladies, two hundred years ago. In 1707, the royal porcelain factory, at Dresden in Saxony, began its amazing output of art objects, groups and figures; and Dresden became the word for china.



NEWCASTLE (Coal)

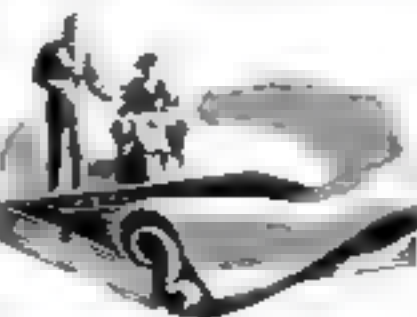
Newcastle-upon-Tyne is named after a very old castle that was "new" in 1080. After coal was discovered there in 1234, the "firewood interests" blocked its general use for four hundred years. But even in the old wood-burning days, people began to joke about "carrying coals to Newcastle."

SHEFFIELD (Steel)

Geoffrey Chaucer, writing in 1387, tells of a miller who wore in his hose a "Sheffield whittle," said implement being a cross between a dagger and a table knife. Arrows tipped with Sheffield steel defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field. A modest display of Sheffield cutlery ranked high among the treasures of many a pioneer American housewife. Which goes to show that the city of Sheffield came naturally by its reputation for steelware.

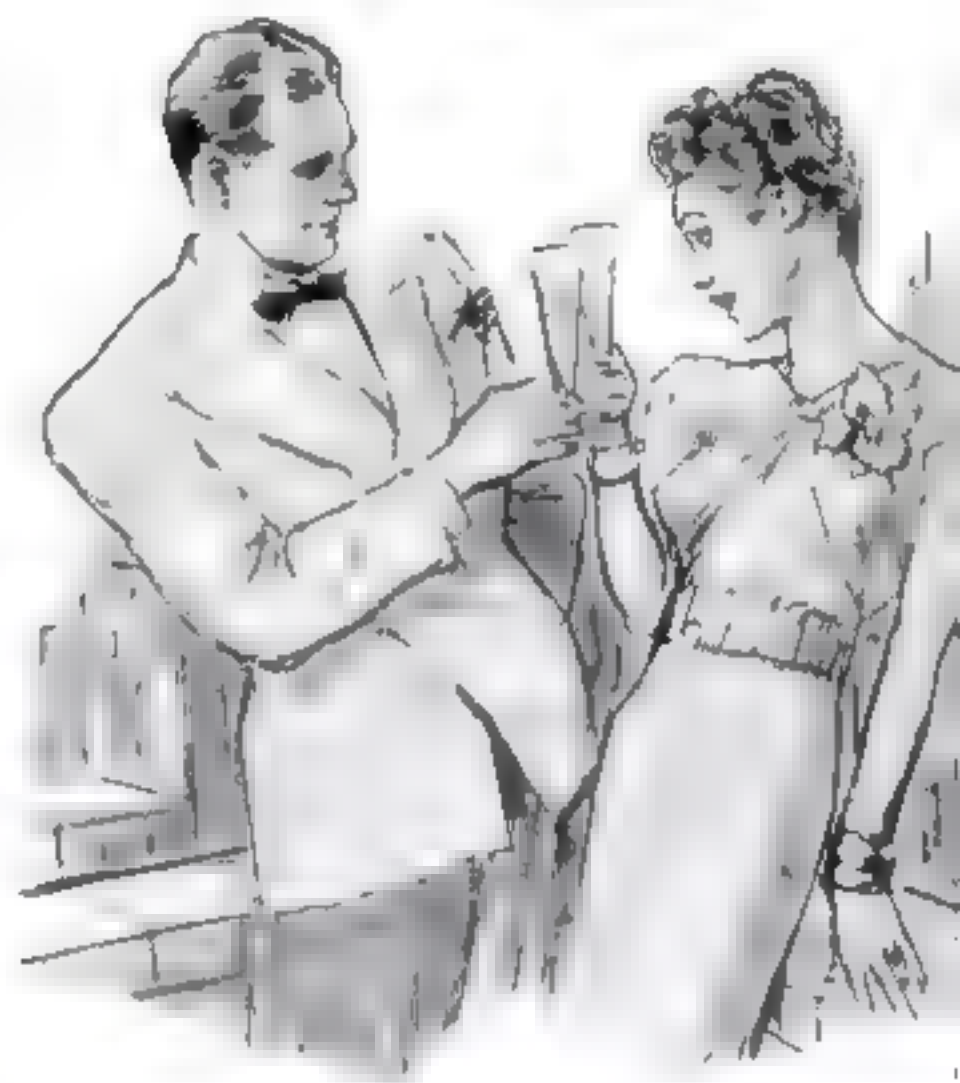
AXMINSTER (Carpets)

Some noted cities have outgrown their products; more than one product has deserted its place of origin. In England, when we visit Axminster, we may enjoy a treat of Devonshire cream, we may witness customs that



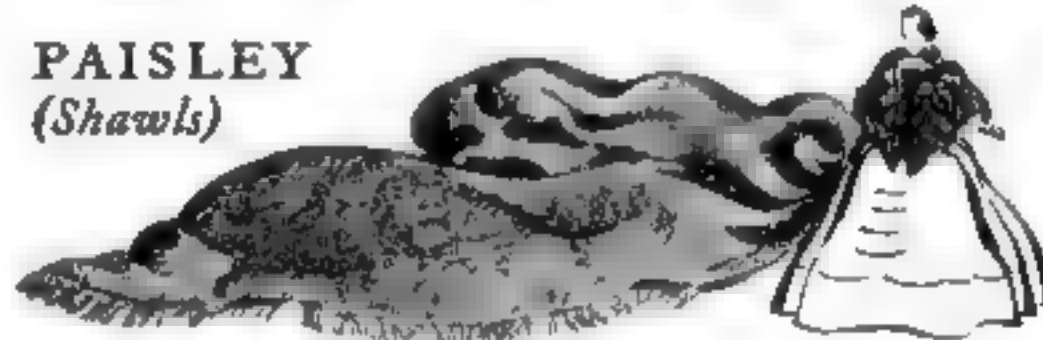
The

That famous flavor of Schlitz comes to you intact in every bottle. *Here's why:* The air that sustains life can destroy the flavor of the beer if sealed in the bottle. **SO—WE TAKE THE AIR OUT OF THE BOTTLE AN INSTANT BEFORE WE PUT THE BEER IN.** An amazing new method that assures you brewery-fresh goodness *always*. Schlitz pioneers again!



date from 1246; but we find that the carpet industry has gone to other cities, even to other lands.

PAISLEY (Shawls)



At Paisley, in Scotland, we are shown the birthplace of Alexander Wilson, great American bird-expert, but we learn that the lovely shawls, with their oriental designs like peacocks' feathers, are woven there no more.

BELFAST (Linen)

Thackeray said of Belfast, "It looks hearty and prosperous, as if it had money in its pockets and roast beef for dinner." The



Dry.

beer with that FAMOUS FLAVOR

is the beer that made MILWAUKEE famous

That flavor is dry, of course. Yet so expertly is Schlitz brewed that you enjoy the fresh, fragrant tang of the hops without a trace of bitterness. And the rich, robust mellow-ness of the malt without a whisper of sweetness. The flavor of this pale, gold beer had to be inimitable. It made a city famous around the globe.



called its "curious dried leaves;" and in good time the word "Havana" became another name for cigars.

BOSTON (*Beans and Erudition*)

Home in Massachusetts we find two more members for our geographic hall of fame. One of these was not content with giving the world its most famous tea-party, nor with specializing in the field of erudition; it raised the social standing of a humble article of food—and Boston became a synonym for beans!



CONCORD (*Grapes*)

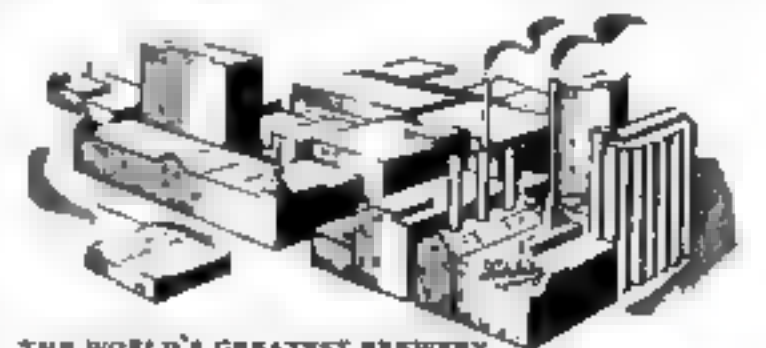
Only twenty miles away is Concord, small in size but great in culture; home of a distinguished



group of New England writers, philosophers and poets. Concord joins Boston in appealing to our palates, and earns an added glory from her fine, black, luscious grapes.

MILWAUKEE (*Schlitz Beer*)

Perhaps the best example of all is Milwaukee, of high standing among America's leading cities, noted for valued contributions to the nation's life. Milwaukee arose to international fame inseparably linked with a name that means good beer around the world—SCHLITZ—"The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous."



HAVANA (*Cigars*)

Havana might almost be called a wandering city; founded by Diego de Velasquez on the south coast of Cuba, it was soon transferred to another point, and in 1519 removed to its present northern site. There it gained renown for what the Spaniards had



NOT SWEET... NEITHER IS IT BITTER

Copyright, 1939
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN





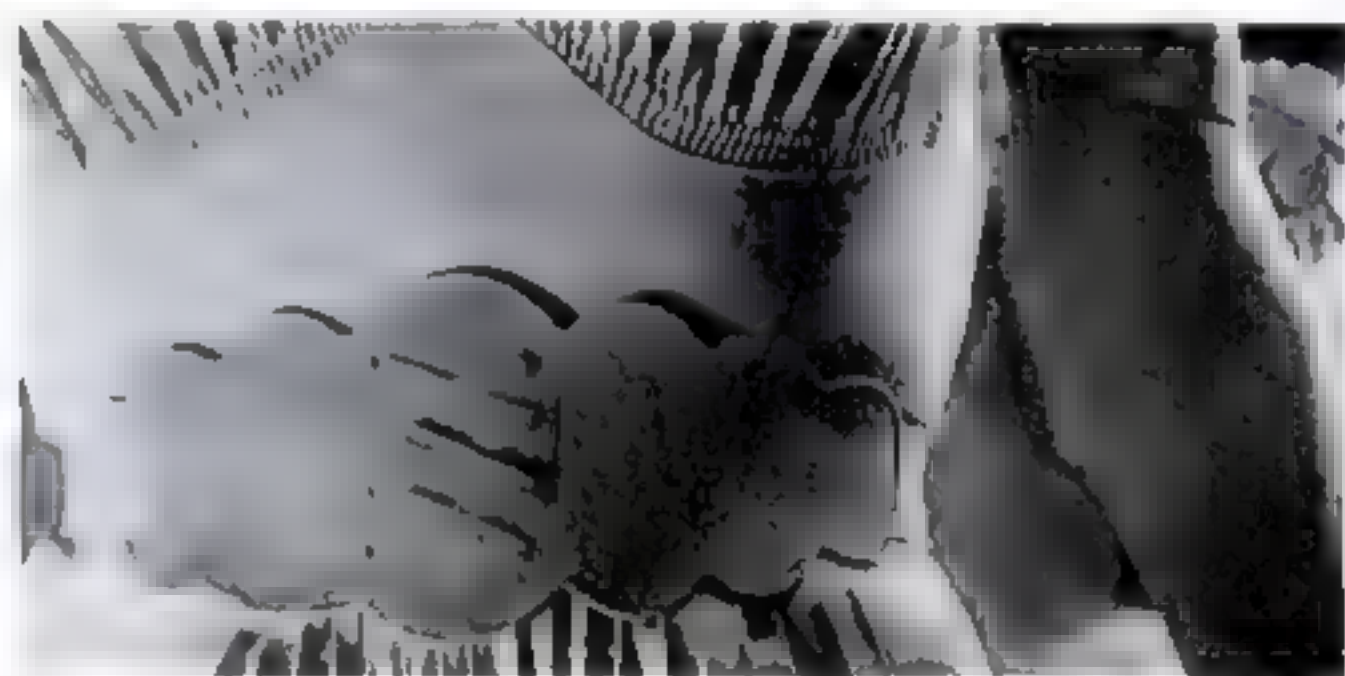
THE NATURAL WAISTLINE NOW ALLOWS

The advertising and editorial fashion pages of the country are still screaming the now stale news that the bustle (or more accurately, back fullness) is in fashion. It began with the bustle dress from Paris (LIFE, March 27). Then came the bustle hair do, the bustle handbag, the bustle hat, the bustle nightgown. Latest of the bustle derivatives is the bustle belt.

At the bottom of these pages are shown belts which can transform a plain frock, new or old, into one of the much-touted "back-interest" dresses. They are extreme examples of what



"Stomacher" belt of antelope cat-embroidered with gold thread and sparkling stones can transform a plain housecoat into an evening gown. This one costs \$10.50.



Corsetel belt is high in front and has a buckle in the back. The corset-like lacing helps create the effect of a small, tightly laced waist. This one costs \$1.50.



Tubular belt, which means with edges double-folded, is most popular of all. This one of calf comes in many colors, costs \$1. Imitation-leather ones cost 10¢.



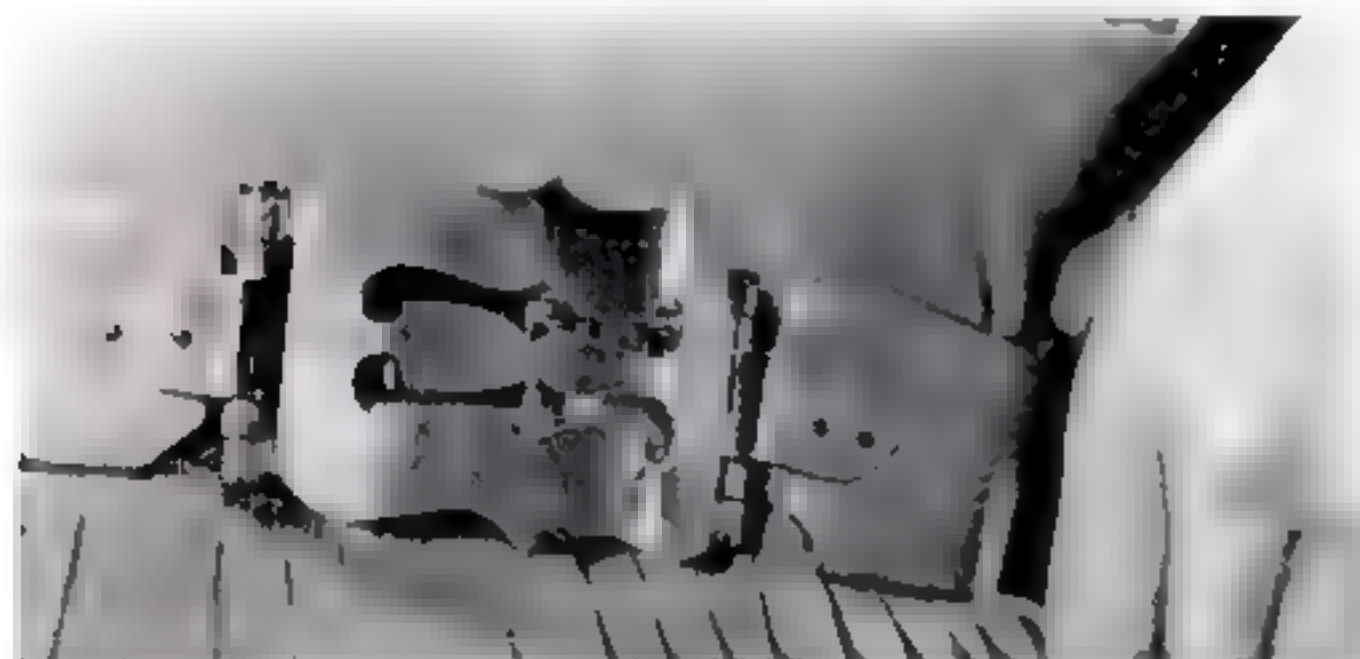
Bustle effect in this belt is produced by two tiers of suede which ripple below the waist at back and make thin girls look slightly plump. This belt costs \$7.00.

WOMEN TO REVIVE THE BELT TRICK

many a well-dressed woman knows, i.e., that new belts make old dresses seem new

The belt trick is a particularly good one with current styles. Belts become an important accessory when stylish dresses feature the waistline where it should be, at the waist, and when waistlines are slim

All but one of the belts shown here are new novelty belts. The girl at left wears a tarnish-proof metal belt which costs \$9.95. But the big belt business is in staples which sell from 10¢ to \$1.



Music-box belt is a Swiss novelty. Music box is concealed in buckle. Tunes available include *Happy Birthday*, *Star-Spangled Banner*, *San Francisco*. Belt costs \$5.



Dirndl belt of heavy ribbon shirred with elasticized thread transforms a simple full-skirted dress into a peasant dress. This one is 6¼ in. high, costs \$2.95.

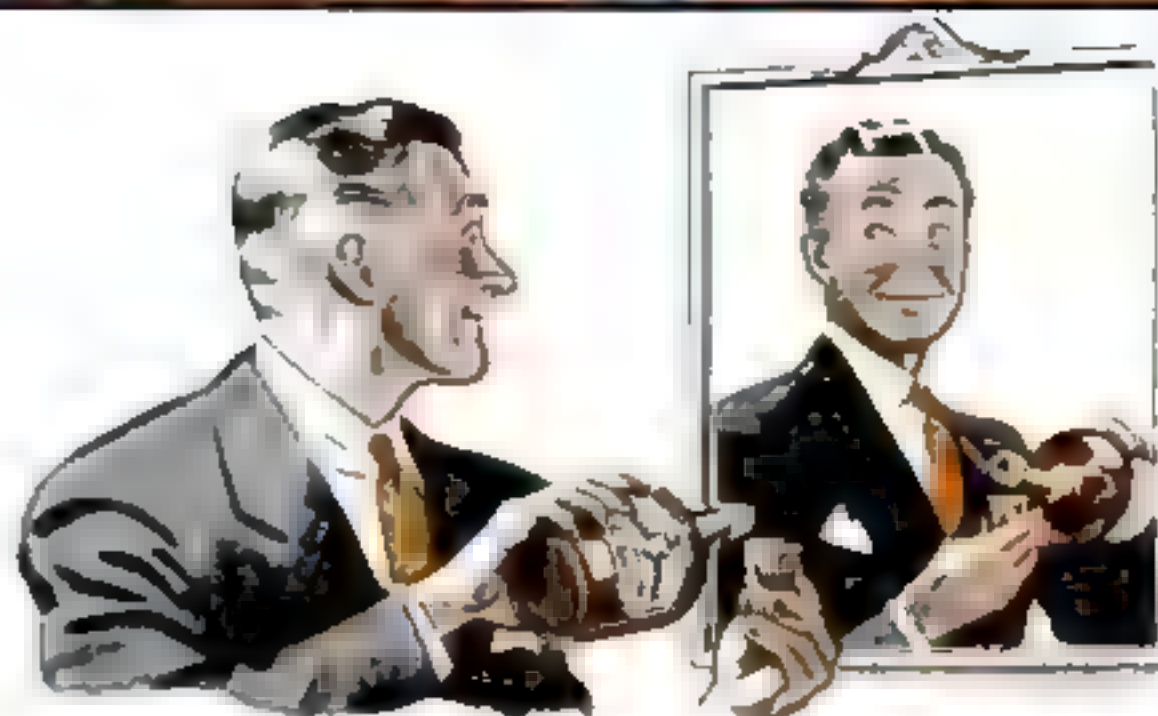


Purse belt is popular for sports, as purse can be used for golf tees, change, handkerchief, lipstick, powder. This one of calf with saddle-stitching costs about \$4.



Back-bow belt is also sold as a bustle belt. The large suede bow is worn in back, just below the waistline. The belt is worn high in front. This one sells for \$6.50.

Reflections of a man trying a Dry whiskey



1 Guess it's high time I tried this "dry" Paul Jones everybody's talking about. I know dryness is what I like about good champagnes and sherries. And I don't go for sweetness in my whiskey. So dryness must be the answer in whiskey, too...Wonder how much difference it really makes...



2 Mm-m-m... say, it makes plenty! Man, what a swell tang! I'll say it's dry—not a trace of sweetness! Yet it's rich, too... the way a whiskey ought to be. Guess that's because Paul Jones is all whiskey...

Paul Jones
IT'S DRY*



3 This dry-rich combination is going to put real zest in highballs and cocktails... that's something to look forward to! But right now that flavor seems almost too good to mix... This occasion calls for another little spot straight—"To a new-found friend... a really dry whiskey... Paul Jones!"

*DRY means not sweet

A blend of straight whiskies—90 proof—every drop is whiskey.
Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville & Baltimore.



SANDY HENVILLE, FULLY ABLE TO WALK ON TWO LEGS, ENJOYS PROGRESSING ON ALL FOURS. HOLLYWOOD'S BUSIEST BABY CAN SAY THREE WORDS—"MAMA, DADDY, BY-BY"

HOLLYWOOD KEEPS A STAR BABY, SANDRA HENVILLE, TOO BUSY FOR VACATION

One evening last winter, a Los Angeles milkman named Roy Henville saw a newspaper story saying a 10-month-old baby was needed for a Bing Crosby picture. Mr. Henville brooded over whether to have his 12-month-old daughter Sandra apply for the job. He compromised by leaving four snapshots of her on the doorstep of Universal's Music Director Charles Previn with the morning milk. Mr. Previn showed the snapshots to Director David Butler who was making the Crosby picture. Butler was delighted and promptly sent for their subject. The baby in the Crosby picture was supposed to be a boy. Director Butler forgot to inquire about Sandra's sex and did not discover she was a girl until she had worked for two days. The studio changed her name to Sandy and tried to keep her sex a secret but it leaked out.

That Sandy's first picture *East Side of Heaven* was a great success was due principally to Sandy, who stole most scenes in which she appeared. The

studio promptly rushed her into a vehicle written especially for her, called *Unexpected Father*, which has just been released. Currently too busy even to take a normal summer vacation, Sandy is now being groomed for the star part in *Little Accident*.

As an actress, Sandy's chief virtue is that she is fascinated by the spectacle of grown-ups talking and consequently looks from one to another as though vastly interested in their conversation. She can be persuaded to do almost anything by a bribe of graham crackers. Crying scenes are made in the late afternoon when fatigue makes her irritable. Mr. Henville has become a salesman since his daughter's success. Mrs. Henville brings Sandy to the studio every day and stays with her on the set. Sandy's earnings are saved for a college education. When not working, busy little Sandy is constantly walking, mumbling, scribbling, peering into desks. At first her stand-in was a doll. She now has a live one.

Sandy's business manager, J. Mitchell Hamilburg, is manager for Deanna Durbin, specializes in child stars and Gene Autry. Sandy enjoys sitting on desk, gurgling during conferences.

Fan mail, of which she gets 50 items daily, pleases Sandy as material to throw around. She ignores requests for autographs. Position of the right hand is correct for movie stars.





From dressing room Sandy strides briskly to sound stage. Starting at \$50 a week, she now gets about \$200, may make as much more by endorsing dolls and dusters.



Leaving the lot at the end of a hard day's shooting, Sandy goes home to bed. Law limits her time at the studio to four hours a day, of which she works only two.

Do you know why WE CLINK GLASSES?

Roman gladiators, fearless in the ring, were cautious outside of it. Before entering the Arena, each was given a goblet of wine and to make sure that neither contained poison, a small amount of wine was tipped from each goblet into the other. This touching of glasses is a custom universally observed today!

• A Free Booklet Describing the Origins of Human Customs sent on request

THIS
WHISKEY IS
3
YEARS OLD



Here's Another Custom Based on Fact:

There's nothing *new* about the admiration men hold for Glenmore Kentucky Straight Bourbon. It's an old story . . . generations old . . . to those who know fine whiskey. They will tell you that this is a mellow-tasting whiskey—that GLENMORE is aged 3 full years in new barrels of white mountain oak—that when you

Pour
Glenmore
. . . you get more

Gold Label—100 Proof • Silver Label—90 Proof Copr. 1939, Glenmore Distilleries Co., Incorporated

• OTHER GLENMORE PRODUCTS •

BOTTLED IN BOND
100 PROOF
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY

MILD MELLOW
90 PROOF
A BLEND OF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT WHISKIES

2 YEARS OLD
90 PROOF
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY



SNEEZING IS THE NOISIEST SYMPTOM OF HAY FEVER. IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO CLEAR THE IRRITATION OUT OF THE NASAL PASSAGES, THE LUNGS FILL WITH AIR, THEN EXPEL

HAY FEVER

A million sneezing Americans
suffer from it each summer

Hay fever is not a fever and is seldom caused by hay. It is one of the little-understood physical sensitivities that go by the name of allergies. In hay fever it is the tiny wind-borne granules of pollen that cause the irritation of the eyes and passages of the nose and bring on the symptoms.

The long and exhausting paroxysms of sneezing are not the only symptoms of hay fever. Weeping, running at the nose and irritation and burning of the nose, eyes and throat add to the sufferer's discomfort. Some victims even develop rashes and

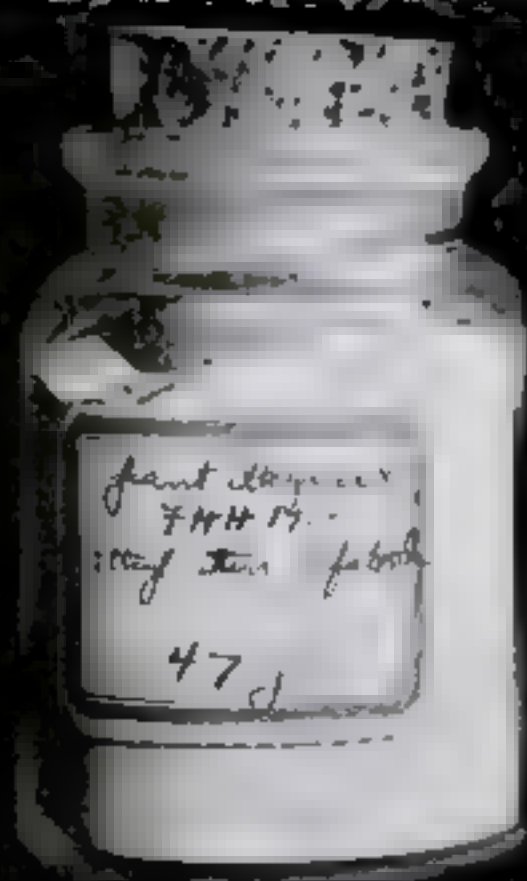
asthma. Hay fever is never fatal, but its sufferers are sometimes miserable enough to wish that it were.

During the summer season many varieties of plants, trees, weeds and grasses let loose incalculable billions of pollen grains into the air. They are carried everywhere — into houses, through city streets, high into the air and even miles out to sea. The 150 plants that are known to cause hay fever pollinate all the way from April through October. But as most people, fortunately, are sensitive to

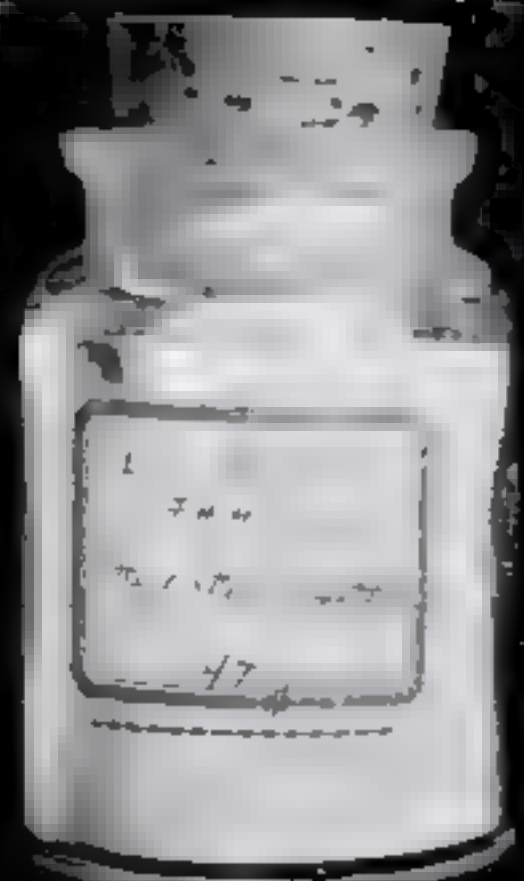
In these ten bottles are ten of the most common pollens which produce hay fever. Leading the parade are the rag-

weeds — easily the chief causes of the disease in the Midwest, East and South — followed by grasses, other weeds

and trees. Actually these pollen samples have been collected to give relief. Extracts of them will be made, and



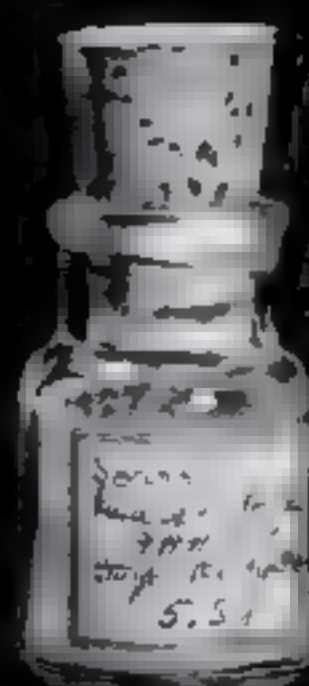
GIANT RAGWEED



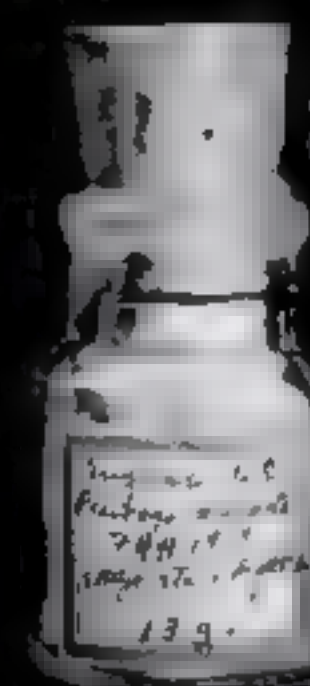
LOW RAGWEED



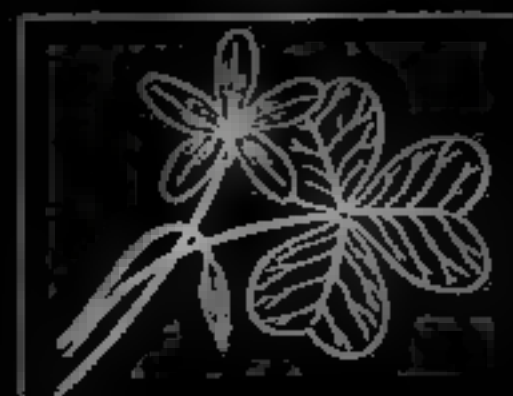
TIMOTHY



SORREL



ENGLISH PLANTAIN





IT VIOLENTLY. THE TONGUE PASSES THE SOFT PALATE, CLOSING OFF THE MOUTH AND THE SNEEZE COMES OUT THE NOSE. SUFFERERS MAY SNEEZE 10 TIMES RUNNING.

only a few pollens, the average period of torment is no more than six weeks. Of all plants, ragweed is the chief offender, followed by timothy, orchard grass and sweet vernal. The map on the following page shows the distribution of ragweed pollen the country over and also the seasons when ragweed pollination is at its height in various localities.

All kinds of treatments for hay fever have been tried, but only one is really successful. This consists of building up the patient's resistance by injecting extracts of the offending pollen beneath the skin.

next summer the extracts will be injected subcutaneously into the arms of sufferers at the Roosevelt Hospital's Al-

But the treatment is a nuisance. The patient must first take a series of skin tests to determine which pollens affect him. This is then followed by a long string of pollen extract injections—sometimes as many as 15—throughout the summer. This should be done every year, since there is no known way of effecting a permanent cure.

Of hundreds of treatments for hay fever which have been tried, only injections offer real relief. Others are merely palliatives which do not treat the disease but only its symptoms. Some sufferers take refuge

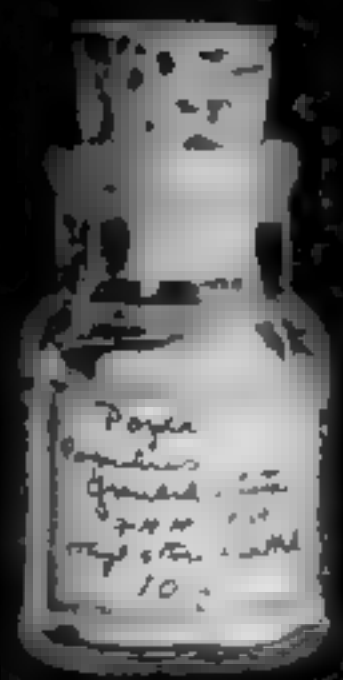
lery Clinic in New York City. This treatment makes the patients temporarily immune to the types of pollen which

in air-conditioned homes and offices, where they can be comfortable in a pollen-free atmosphere. Others try wearing filter masks that cover the nose and mouth. Some temporarily desensitize their mucous membranes with ephedrine or ionized zinc. But none of these methods brings real relief. A hay-fever patient has only two ways of spending a comfortable summer—he can undergo a course of injections or he can follow the trail of thousands before him who have run away to north woods or the West Coast or Key West where the air is comparatively free of baneful pollen.

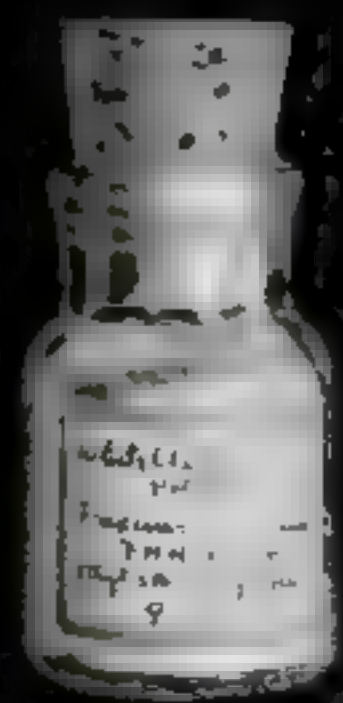
ordinarily affect them and enables them to lead normal lives during the summer months when pollen is in the air.



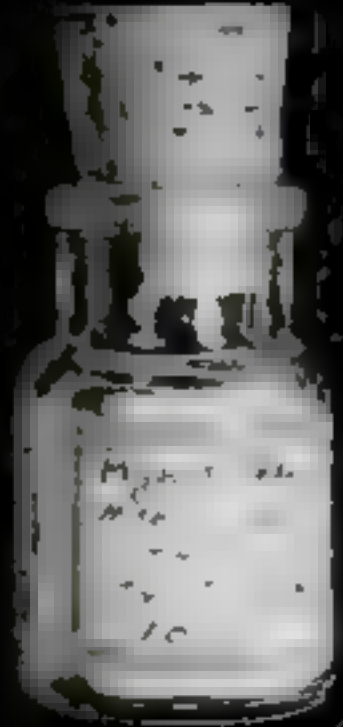
WHITE OAK



POPLAR



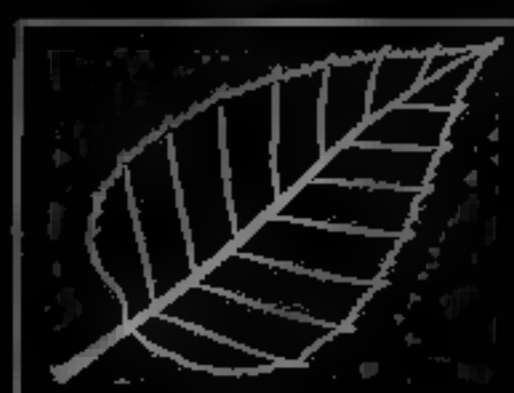
WHITE ASH



PIENNY NICKORY



BIRCH



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

THE NEW

Double-Purpose

CREAM
DEODORANT



stops perspiration also deodorizes

At last!

a pure, scientific cream that does both. Tested and approved by American Institute of Laundering as harmless to fabrics. You will be ever so fresh and safe with DRI-DEW.

WILL NOT DRY UP IN JAR
safe • sure • long lasting
not greasy • non-irritating
instantly effective • odorless

Dri-Dew (cream) 10c, 25c
Instant Dew (liquid) 10c, 25c, 50c

Send for free booklet, "Your Key to Personal Loveliness," to Pearson Pharmaceutical Co., LF-3, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

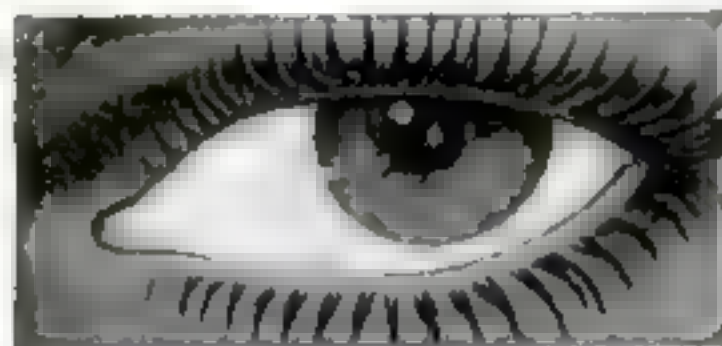
dri-dew

STOPS PERSPIRATION
stops perspiration odor

Clear, Soothe
TIRED EYES
in Seconds!



Only TWO DROPS of this eye specialist's formula are needed to SOOTHE and REFRESH dull, tired eyes... Its special EXCLUSIVE ingredient quickly CLEANS eyes red and inflamed (from late hours, fatigue, driving, overindulgence, etc.).



Thousands prefer stainless, sanitary, safe EYE-GENE, because it is quickly EFFECTIVE in making EYES FEEL GOOD. WASH your eyes with EYE-GENE today. On sale at drug, department and ten-cent stores.

USE



EYE-GENE



Young and old are equally susceptible to hay fever. These clinic patients wait for treatment at New York's Roosevelt Hospital.



Pollen extracts are prepared in the laboratories of the Roosevelt Hospital from pollen collected during previous summer.



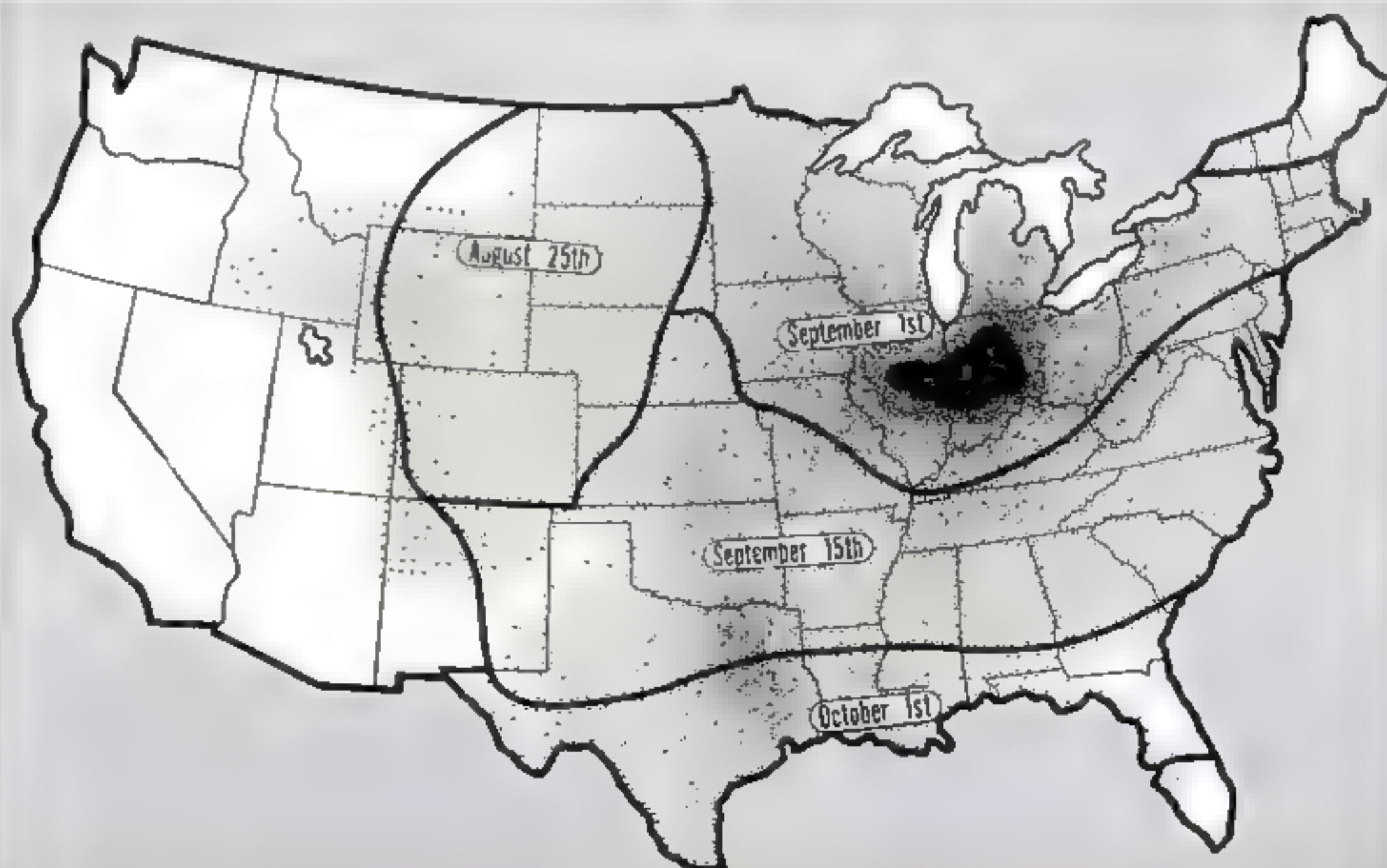
Pollen injections are not painful, but they are a nuisance. A patient may have to have as many as 15 shots every summer.

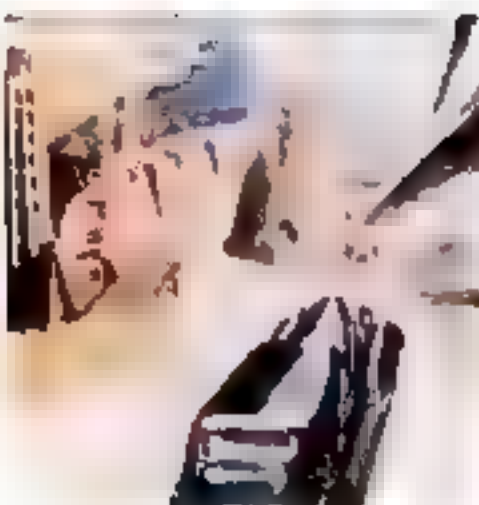


Allergy clinics in hospitals throughout the country are crowded with the hay-fever victims from April to October each year.

Ragweed grows almost everywhere East of the Rocky Mountains as this map of ragweed-pollen concentration indicates, but the

peak of the season varies. The approximate dates on the map show when there is most pollen in the air in various localities.





BANISH FEAR OF BLOWOUTS!
Engineers usually build bridges, dams and the like to a safety factor of 4. The average safety factor of the parts of an automobile is 4. But... Squeegie-Generals have a safety factor more than twice as great! Stronger, safer—Squeegie-Generals give you maximum protection against blowouts.



TRACTION YOU CAN FEEL!
Squeegie-Generals not only stop you quick and straight, ... but you can feel them under you at all times. They give you new confidence rounding curves, crossing car tracks, going over bad road or pavement. The flexible tread and non-rigid carcass hold you safely where other tires would bounce or slide.



COMPLETE THE NEW CAR THRILL!
General Tires never come as new car equipment but your General Tire dealer or your car dealer can give you information on how to have them from the start... at the lowest change-over cost in General's history. Even if your new car has run a few hundred miles you can still make the change-over.

THE TIRE WITH THE *wrinkle* IS SETTING NEW RECORDS FOR MILEAGE

THE way to be sure you'll get *mileage* from your tires is to buy the tire that has always been known for long mileage... General.

And when you learn that the patented, exclusive, Squeegie-Wrinkle tread on today's Generals has added thousands of *extra* miles to the former long wear... it is easy to understand why sales each month far surpass last year's record-breaking volume.

With this abundance of mileage, Squeegie-Wrinkle Generals give you *more of everything* that you want in a tire today. Sure-footed traction; quick-stopping safety; complete unconcern about blowouts; utter silence; restful cushioning and comfort; Top-Quality that assures safety and economy.

Let your General Tire dealer show you how easy it is to change-over your new car or to equip your present car.

THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO
In Canada
The General Tire & Rubber Co. Limited, Toronto, Ontario



THE ONE AND ONLY TIRE
with the
SQUEEGEE
wrinkle



IT'S THIS *wrinkle* THAT
REVOLUTIONIZED NON-SKID DESIGN

RUNS LIKE THIS... No wrinkle when running. Silent, smooth riding. Easy steering. Non-cupping. No slip or sway on sharp turns. Slow, even wear. Long mileage.

STOPS LIKE THIS... The flexible ribs wrinkle into squeegee action... sweep a clean path... grip the road for a quicker, straight stop... without side-swerve or tail spin.

You're miles ahead
with **GENERAL**



OREGON SETTLERS IN 1841 VOTE FOR U.S. OR ENGLISH GOVERNMENT. MAN WITH WHITE BEARD PERSUADES CANADIAN TO BREAK TIE VOTE, WINS OREGON FOR THE U.S.

MURALS OF OREGON EMBELLISH ITS NEW CAPITOL

Latest State in the Union to build a new capitol is Oregon. Its old one burned down in 1935. Its new one at Salem was completed this summer when a set of murals depicting Oregon's history was finally revealed after a crew of artists had worked for almost three years and presented a bill for \$82,000. LIFE reproduces here three panels from these murals.

Against a background of majestic forests and mountains, the pageantry of Oregon's history seems especially designed for mural painters. As early as 1579, Sir Francis Drake sailed his *Golden Hind* along Oregon's stormy coast. He was followed by Spanish galleons looking for gold. But not until 1775 did the first white men set foot on Oregon. Longer than any other part of America, Oregon eluded the explorers, remained a mysterious land known only to Indians.

America's claim to Oregon was established by a sea captain, Robert Gray, who discovered and explored the mouth of the great Columbia River in

1792. To beat England to Oregon by the overland route, the U. S. Government in 1804 sent out the famous expedition led by Lewis and Clark. For a few years England's Hudson's Bay Company dominated the region, amassed a fortune by trading the pelts of two small Oregon animals, the sea otter and beaver. But this business slumped when the otters died off and men of fashion stopped wearing beaver hats.

By 1843 the ownership of Oregon had become an acute international question between the U. S. and England. That year a sort of plebiscite was held among 102 settlers at Champoeg. A tie vote, broken at the last minute in favor of the U. S., is depicted by Barry Faulkner on the opposite page. U. S. sovereignty in Oregon was established in 1846, and the State was admitted to the Union in 1859.

The Champoeg vote gave impetus to one of history's greatest migrations when thousands of families bundled into covered wagons and hit the Oregon Trail.



BARRY FAULKNER PAINTS OREGON HISTORY



First American to land on the coast of Oregon was Captain Robert Gray, shown here leading his crew towards a delegation of Indians on the banks of the Columbia. Also

the first American to sail around the world, Captain Gray was sent out by Boston merchants to capture Oregon's fur trade from England and Russia. Indians here are of-

fering furs in exchange for calico, mirrors, iron chisels and snuff. Friendly at first, Oregon's 100,000 Indians soon fought the white man in some of history's bloodiest massacres.



"On the Oregon Trail," painted by Frank H. Schwarz, shows covered wagons stopping overnight at camping grounds something like modern tourist camps. A peak year for the

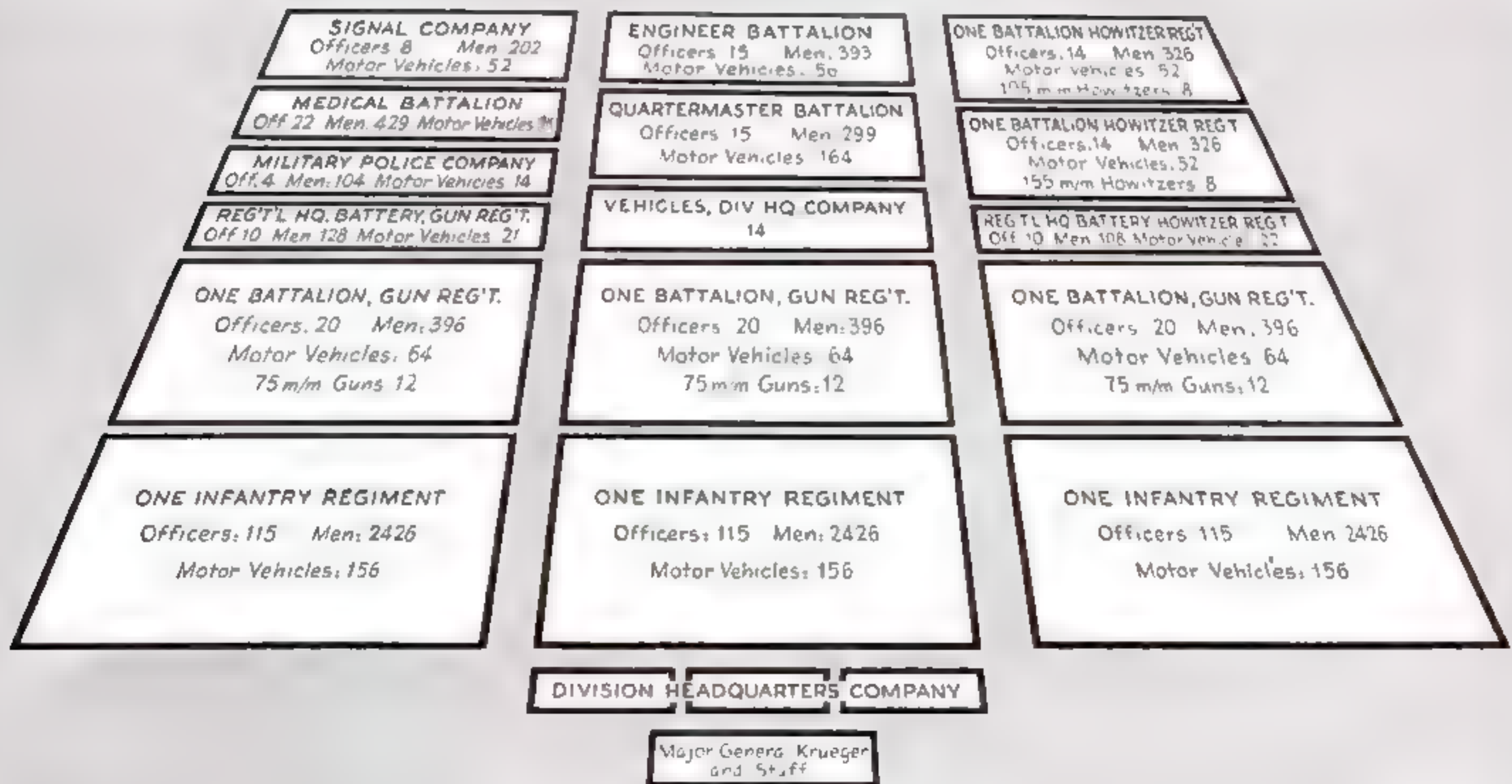
great migration was 1847, when 4,500 settlers poured into Oregon. While some met hardships and death, to many the long trek was an exhilarating picnic, with adventure,

strange sights and gossip giving them something to brag about all their lives. Today Oregon's social aristocracy proudly traces its line back to the Oregon Trail settlers.

THE NEW U. S.



THE PROVISIONAL SECOND DIVISION LINES UP FOR LIFE'S CAMERA ON THE PARADE GROUND AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX. ITS BARRACKS AND QUARTERS APPEAR IN THE BACKGROUND.



A division is a complete little army in itself. For major operations, divisions are combined in "corps," which in turn are combined in "field armies." But the division, containing all of the necessary arms and service units, is capable of subsisting, moving and fighting entirely independently. It is the smallest army unit which can do so. The chart

above shows the composition of the motorized and streamlined Provisional Second Division exactly as it appears in parade-ground formation in the picture at the top. Since no U. S. Army division is maintained at war strength in peacetime, it was necessary to take this picture in three parts, with considerable shifting and reshuffling of men and vehicles.

ARMY DIVISION



AT FULL WAR STRENGTH, AS SHOWN HERE, THE STREAMLINED SECOND CONTAINS 33,400 MEN (HALF THE NUMBER IN AN ORDINARY DIVISION) AND 1,100 MOTOR VEHICLES

ARMY STREAMLINES ITS UNITS AS PACE OF WAR SPEEDS UP

In grim earnest, America is getting ready to fight a war. It may not choose or have to fight. But by modern paradox a nation makes exactly the same preparation for avoiding war as for waging war.

Last winter the big news of America's preparation was President Roosevelt's great Rearmament program (*LIFE*, Dec. 19 *et seq.*). This summer, Rearmament having been launched by peacetime record \$1,794,000,000 military appropriations, the news has shifted to training men to man the weapons. Into field and camp the nation is putting more than 400,000 Regulars, National Guardsmen and Reserves—more soldiers than it has ever before assembled in its peacetime history.

The climax of the summer's training comes this month. From Aug. 13 to 27 around Plattsburg, N.Y., 52,000 men will be in the field for maneuvers including a three-day, two-sided mimic war. Smaller war maneuvers, involving 22,000 men, began Aug. 5 on the site of the Battles of Bull Run near Manassas, Va.

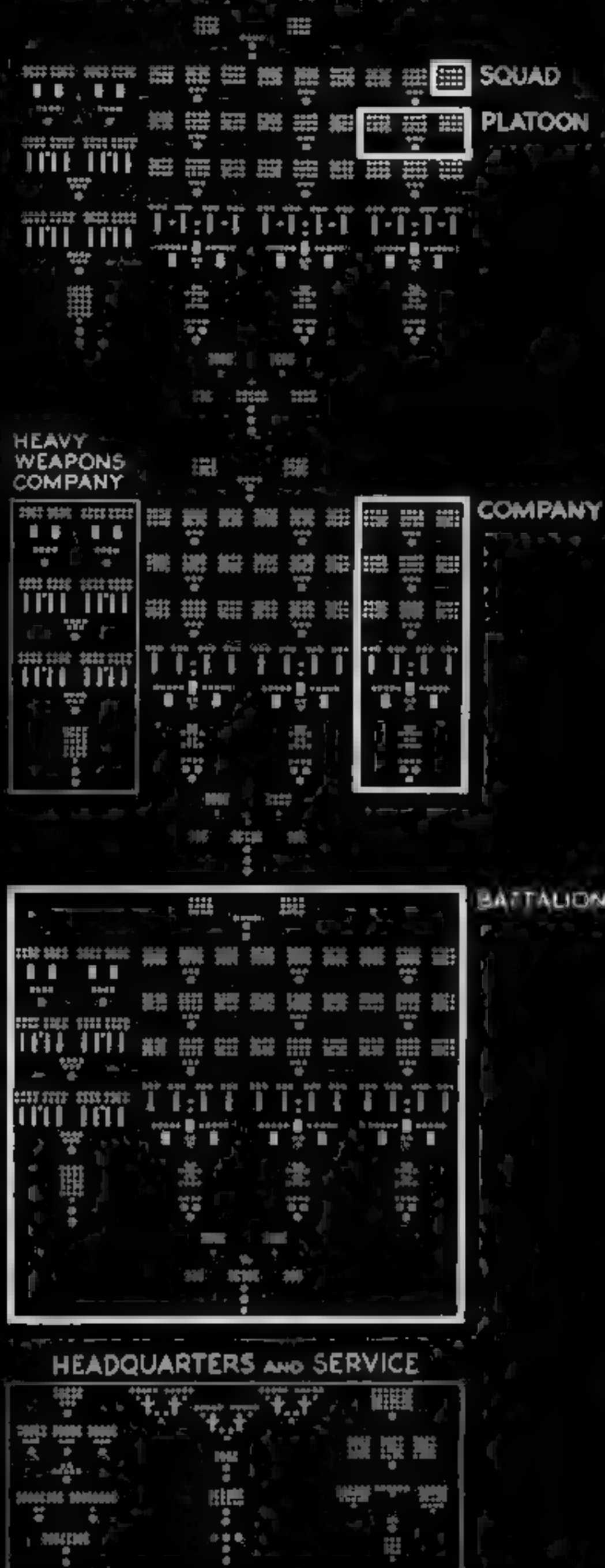
The Civil War now seems far away, the World War still comparatively recent. But any veteran of the A.E.F. who has not kept up with military progress since the War would find in this month's maneuvers changes almost as startling as a veteran of First Bull Run would have found at Château-Thierry. Men and guns on wheels, faster-firing, longer-ranged weapons—all have stepped up war's pace, impelled major changes in Army organization and tactics.

The ultimate in Army streamlining is its Provisional Second Division which at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., has been testing out new theories of organization and tactics for more than a year. To help patriotic Americans understand what their Army is up to, the War Department virtually turned the streamlined Second over to *LIFE*'s cameramen for a week and Major General Walter Krueger (*right*) put it through its paces with the results which appear on these and the following pages.



Major General Walter Krueger, 50, is the Second Division's brisk, hard-bitten, efficient commander. A non-West Pointer, he enlisted for the Spanish-American War while a student at Cincinnati Tech, rose to be Chief of Staff of the A. E. F. Tank Corps in France during the World War. In the top picture arrow points to General Krueger at the head of his troops.

INFANTRY REGIMENT



STREAMLINED DIVISION (continued)

SQUAD



Sergeant commands squad in new division, with corporal second. To sustain squad battle power, four men are added to wartime eight. Garand semi-automatic rifles triple fire power. Squad is basic infantry unit, as largest which can be commanded in battle by voice or hands of one leader.

PLATOON



Lieutenant commands platoon, which has three squads instead of oldtime two sections (commanded by sergeants) of three squads each. Command is simpler.

COMPANY



Captain commands company, cut from Wartime 250 men to 162. It contains three platoons of riflemen. The new division organization is based on combinations of three units—two for line fighting, one for reserve. The new

company also contains a headquarters platoon armed with light machine guns, for general support, and 40-mm. mortars, which lob shells to reach enemy machine guns that are protected from flat fire by hills and mounds.

BATTALION



Lieutenant-colonel commands the new battalion, with major as executive. It comprises three rifle companies, heavy weapons company armed with machine guns and 81-mm. mortars. The machine guns are used not only against troops

but also against light tanks, low-flying airplanes. Note that each larger unit of the division becomes more complete and self-contained, capable of broader action. A regiment, commanded by a colonel, contains three battalions plus head-

quarters and service companies for transport, supply, administration, intelligence, communications and music. In charts (above and opposite page) lines represent machine guns, cannon and mortars; small dots, enlisted men; large dots, officers.

ARTILLERY BATTERY



Four cannons are in an artillery battery. A "gun section" consists of one cannon with its crew (usually of nine) headed by a sergeant. The battery is commanded by a captain with three lieutenants as aides. A maintenance section of 16 men

keeps the cannon in working order. A headquarters platoon of 41 men attends to administration, reconnaissance and communications. It scouts for the best place to locate guns and sets up an observation post near the front line to spot

targets and direct fire. It also carries a .50-cal machine gun for defense against air strafing. The Army's standard light cannon are World War leftovers, the famous French 75's (above), but new carriages give them greater range and flexibility.

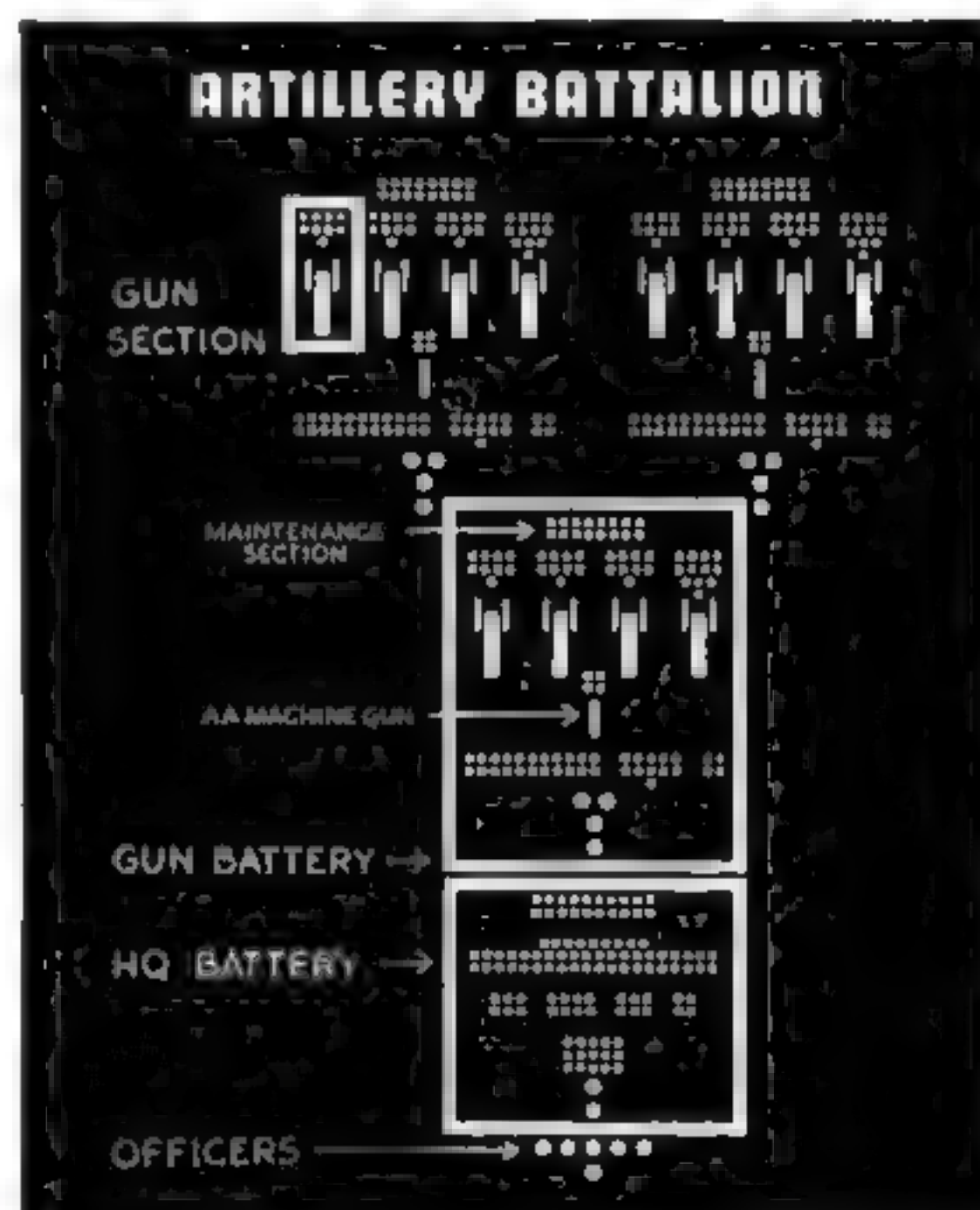
ARMY IS LIKE A CORPORATION

Because the business of an army is to kill and destroy, it is hard to draw an analogy between it and anything else in a civilized nation. But some idea of army organization may be obtained by comparison with that of a huge manufacturing corporation like U. S. Steel or General Motors.

Both army and corporation are composed of far-flung units within units. That set-up is the result of growth. The outfit grew too big for any man or small group of men to handle in person. The army has a Secretary of War, Chief of Staff and General Staff, as the corporation has a board chairman, president and board of directors. But these can do little more than decide general policy and grand strategy. To create manageable units, the corporation is broken up into subsidiaries, each more or less self-sufficient—like the army's divisions in war. The subsidiary in turn is divided into departments, plants and shops. Command devolves from subsidiary president to vice presidents to department heads to superintendents

down to foremen. So, too, the division is broken up into regiments, battalions, companies, platoons and squads, and command devolves from general to colonels to majors to captains to lieutenants down to sergeants and corporals. It is only the shop foreman and the squad leader (sergeant or corporal) who actually commands the workmen and soldiers who do the real producing and fighting. Each higher officer is essentially responsible for co-ordinating two or more units beneath him. Each gives orders only to his immediate inferior and is responsible only to his immediate superior.

Able corporation officials and army officers constantly look for ways to increase efficiency through better organization and higher productivity (destructivity) per man. For both, improvement of machinery has been a major highroad to success, letting fewer men do more work in less time. Shown here are the chief units of a division and the effect which modernization has had on them.



ARTILLERY BATTALION



Three gun batteries are in a light artillery battalion, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. In addition there is a headquarters battery of 108 men for battalion administration, liaison, communications and supply. A 75-mm. artillery

regiment, of three battalions, is chiefly an administrative unit. In the new division, each infantry regiment has an artillery battalion which is linked with it in a "combat team." This is to avoid the wartime disasters which were caused

by failures of co-ordination between infantry and artillery. For heavier fire in general division support, the commander may call on his battalions of 105- and 155-mm. howitzers, which, like mortars, fire their shells on a curved trajectory.

An aerial photograph showing a long line of military vehicles moving along a two-lane road that curves through a rural landscape. The vehicles are organized into distinct groups, with labels identifying some of them. The terrain is a mix of open fields and patches of trees.

RECONNAISSANCE CARS

PERSONNEL TRUCKS

ENGINE COMPANY

A DIVISION ROLLS TO WAR

MOTORIZED TROOPS SPEED TO BATTLE AT 30 M.P.H.

To show the new division in action, Major General Krueger ordered his troops into "battle" for LIFE's cameras. On the opposite page you see an artillery battalion rolling off to the battlefield. When "news" came that an "enemy" force was approaching a U. S. arsenal some 30 miles from Fort Sam Houston, the men of the motorized Second leaped into their trucks and rushed off to its defense at 30 m.p.h. (The division can travel 10 to 15 m.p.h. at night without lights.) A Wartime division, slogging along on foot, averaged only 2½ m.p.h. Motorization has not only speeded up armies enormously, restoring mobility to warfare, but it has also cut costs. The horses and mules which used to drag artillery and equipment ate their heads off whether they were in use or not, could not be salvaged for spare parts when damaged. Motorization is not to be confused with mechanization. Motorization of an army means supplying it with trucks to speed men, guns and supplies up to the scene of battle. Mechanization means supplying it with tanks and armored cars in which it will actually fight. The streamlined Second has no mechanized troops. When it needs support of tanks—and of airplanes and heavy artillery—it gets it from other units of the Army



Gasoline supply is major factor in motorized warfare. The Second uses 18,000 gal. in a day's "march." Above: unloading gasoline at railhead.



Light guns travel in trucks with troops; cannons are towed behind. Here men of a heavy-weapons company

carry two .30-cal. machine guns with rubber-tired carts in a four-wheel-drive Dodge truck.

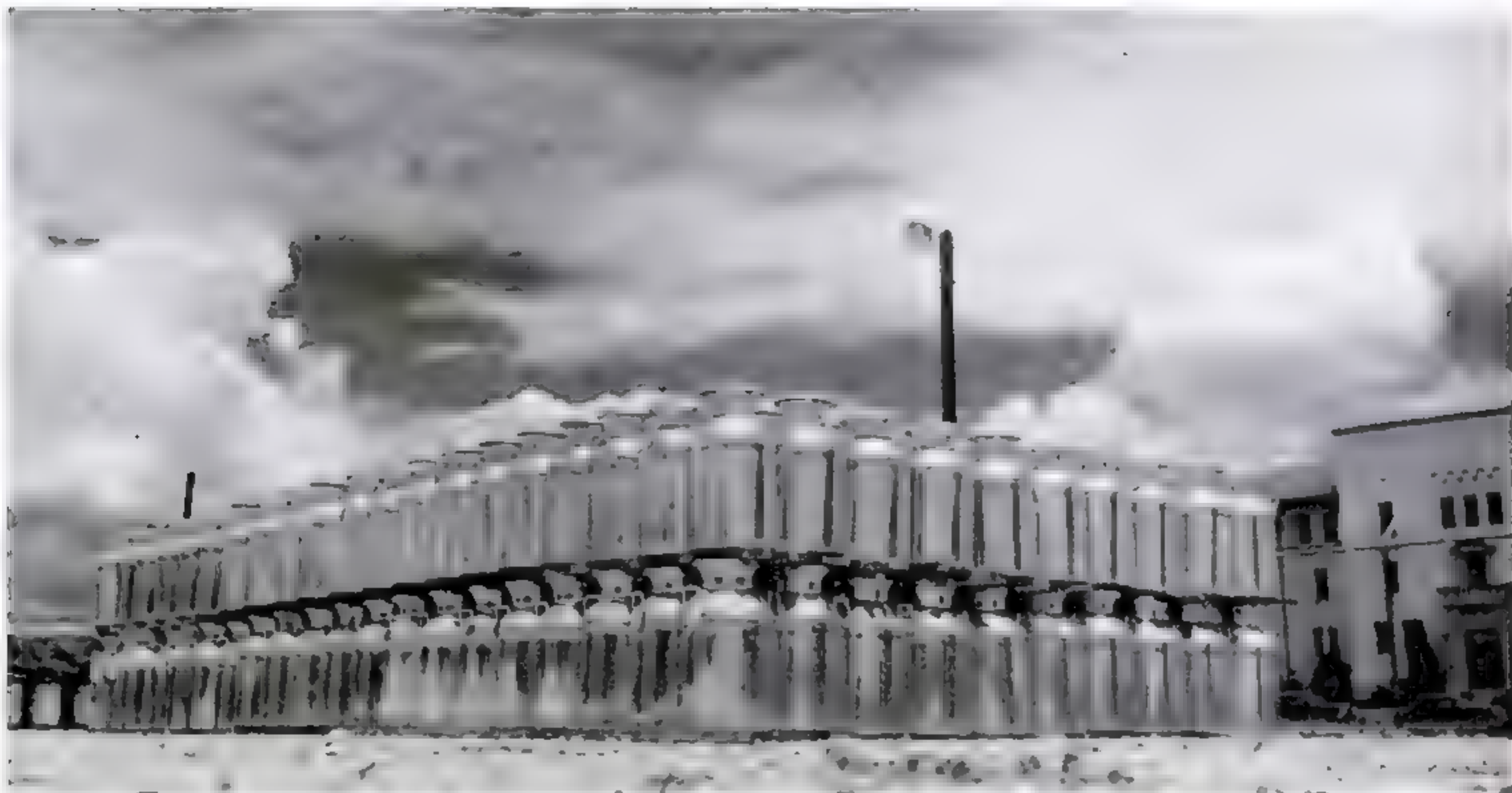


Mud is the great obstacle to motorization. Hence motorized troop movements are pretty much limited to roads,

though with four-wheel-drive and other improvements army trucks are steadily growing more capable of cross-

country jaunts. In "mud test" shown above, it took 200 of Second Division's vehicles about five hours to go 10 miles.

DIVISION USES ONE-FIFTH OF MEN BEHIND LINES



Quartermaster Battalion's job, because of streamlined division's vastly increased consumption of vital supplies, has be-

come harder, more complex than ever. Now as the Second goes into "battle," water in milk cans waits at the railroad

to be trucked some 20 miles to the battle field. In a day's march the Second's men and trucks use 110 tons of water.



Engineer Battalion strings barbed-wire entanglements, digs trenches, builds tank traps, lays road mines and, if occasion

demands, can whip together stray boards and empty gasoline cans into a light pontoon bridge (above). Heavy road-

work and bridge-building is done by Engineer regiments attached to the corps or army of which the division is a part.

IT FIRES 86 TONS OF AMMUNITION IN DAY'S FIGHTING



Improved weapons gulp powder & shot In a normal day's fighting the Second would fire off 86 tons of ammunition.

Above: at tree-camouflaged dump behind lines, cases of 75-mm. shell are unloaded from a railhead truck, pushed

on rollers to adjoining road where artillery trucks will pick them up for transfer to "battle" positions (see next pages).

STREAMLINED DIVISION

THE DIVISION DEPLOYS TO ATTACK THE ENEMY



Millions of lives had been lost in battle through long ages to teach generals how to employ troops as scientifically as this to achieve their purposes. This is the first, scientific photograph, on which the Provisional Second Division

advanced to counter an "enemy attack" on the arsenal (ground at the extreme left). The area shown is two miles from left to right at the bottom of the picture (seven at top), five miles from top to bottom. The enemy, about half the

strength of the division, is strongly placed on high ground at extreme lower right. The division is placed in direct rear combat line, *shown in essential detail with rear (red) lines* in a front attack. This is simply to keep

COMMUNICATIONS

Every A.E.F. officer will remember what a hell it is to try to keep contact between thousands of men scattered over miles of land bursting with enemy shot and shell and bomb. To plot tactics effectively, a commander should know pretty well where and how strong the enemy is and how he is faring, but he *must* know these facts about his own troops. And many a World War engagement was lost because the artillery failed to get instructions in time to lay down the fire exactly when and where the infantry needed it. To keep commanders informed is the job of the signal company and other communications personnel. Three channels are employed: radio, telephone, telegraph and runner. Since radio signals may be jammed, wires cut and runners shot, all three are often used for one message in the hope that one will get through. The "walkie-talkie" (portable radio) is a valuable new instrument. Streamlined transmission of orders helps the modern division react in half the time required by a division during the War.



SIGNS GUIDE RUNNERS AND TRUCKS



SIGNAL COMPANY STRINGS WIRE ON POLE WHERE TRAFFIC WILL PASS



the enemy occupied while the main attacking force of one infantry regiment supported by three artillery battalions (shown in outline at upper right, advances in an enveloping movement on his right flank. All artillery is employed

in attack but each infantry regiment keeps one battalion in reserve, and the division keeps one whole regiment in reserve (upper left). Artillery observation posts are on hills for long view, the batteries behind hills where the enemy

will find it hard to locate and shell them. Anti-tank guns are posted at defiles in ridges where tanks would naturally pass. Wounded are brought to medical collecting points, thence to be carried back to field hospital if necessary.



MOST WIRE IS LAID ON GROUND



OPERATORS WORK IN TRUCK AT DIVISION HEADQUARTERS



GENERAL KRUEGER HAS TELEPHONE IN FIELD HEADQUARTERS

MODERN WEAPONS RESTORE MOBILITY TO WARFARE

Modern weapons have speeded and opened up warfare much as the invention of the forward pass speeded and opened up football. The principal elements of warfare are fire power and mobility. In the trench-fighting of the World War, mobility was sacrificed to fire power. It took great masses of men to deliver great volume of fire. Now faster-firing, more flexible weapons and improved ammunition give the streamlined division of 11,500 men nearly twice the fire power of an A E F division of 28,000 men. Smaller armies of better trained men are dictated, too, by the fact that new weapons require much more skill and experience in handling than the old. With fewer men, plus motorization, mobility returns to warfare. A commander is once more able to maneuver his troops in the swift thrusts and surprise attacks which have won so many victories in history's wars. If America gets into another war, the General Staff now plans an initial army of only 1,000,000 men.

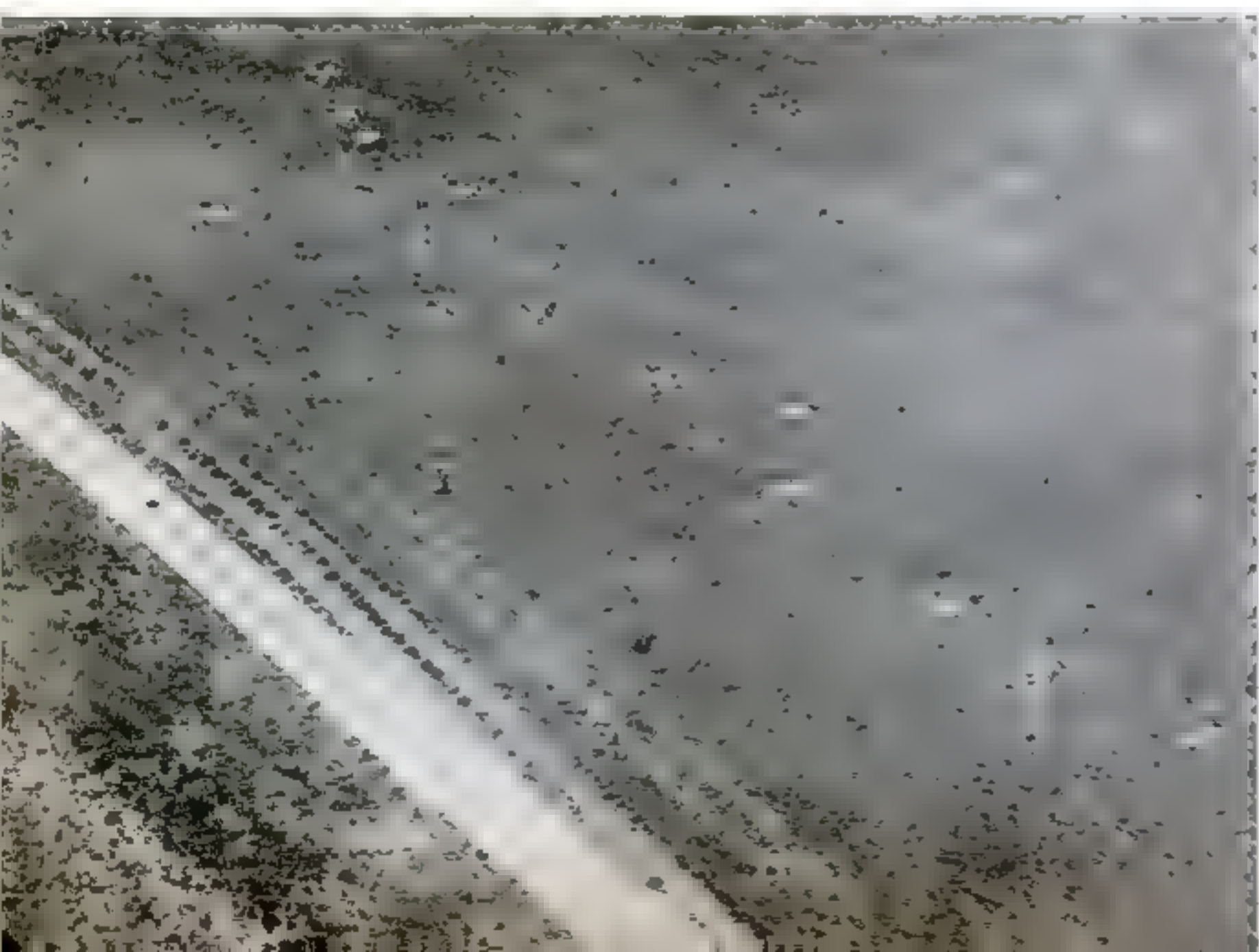
At the beginning of the World War infantrymen advanced into battle virtually shoulder to shoulder, on the battering-ram principle not essentially different from that of the Grecian phalanx and football's oldtime flying wedge. These packed masses of men made ideal targets for enemy machine guns and artillery. After countless thousands had been mowed down and blown to bits, commanders learned to spread their ranks, thus reducing the size of the targets they offered, letting each man take advantage of cover. In photographing the "attack" which you see on these pages, LIFE's cameramen seldom saw one rifleman get closer than five yards to another.



An anti-tank gun, properly concealed by brush and tree, goes into action against a stray enemy tank. At this range the tank has little chance against the 50-cal. machine gun's armor-piercing bullets. Tanks are very vulnerable to new 37-mm. anti-tank guns and traps. The development of anti-tank defense has made U. S. Army officers decide that tanks are not extremely effective unless hurled in masses.



Machine gunners advance (above) to assemble their weapons for battle. The .30-cal. machine gun is brought as far forward as possible on a two-wheeled cart, then dismantled and carried by hand. Parts can be assembled in a few seconds. Below: part of a platoon advances in the open under enemy fire. Every few seconds individuals rush forward while the rest stay prone, maintaining a covering fire.



The last stage of a successful attack finds the riflemen on their feet, advancing at a firm walk. This is done only in the last yards of the advance, when the



A 75-mm. gun in battle position. Note that this gun, like the anti-tank and other machine guns on opposite page, is placed under tree to protect it against spotting by enemy aircraft.



A volley by a battery of 75's sends four high-explosive shells crashing down on a target spotted by its observation post. For brief periods these guns can fire 30 rounds per minute.



assaulting force has established fire superiority over the enemy. Here you see the infantry performing its supreme function—to take and hold ground—the final gauge of vic-

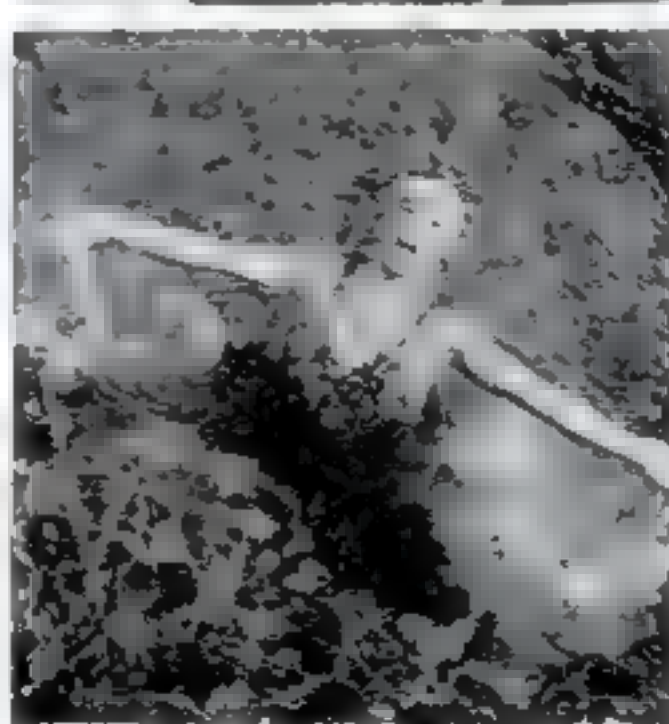
tory in war. This is why the infantry remains the central arm of an army, with all other branches—aviation, chemical, cavalry, tank, artillery—simply contributing to its support.



Glamorous Halina Tomska, 20-year-old Polish beauty from Detroit, national indoor 440-yd. champion, was the delight of every photographer at the Des Moines meet. In the morning, long before any events started, she appeared at

the pool, willingly posed in a racing start *(above)*, combing her hair, eating hot dogs, applying lipstick, sunbathing, frolicking in the water, prancing on a diving ladder *(below)*. As far as swimming went, Halina did not do very well. She

was eliminated in the 100 meters, took fifth place in the 100 meters. *(Below)*, she is a sophomore at Wayne University's Arts College, likes to hunt and fish but spends most of her leisure time swimming three miles nearly every day.



PRETTY GIRLS SET RECORDS

AT NATIONAL SWIMMING MEET

During most weeks of the year, a sports photographer has a drab time. His subjects are sweating baseball players, mud-caked footballers or grimy automobile racers. Rarely does he see a pretty girl.

On July 27, at Des Moines, Iowa, the sports photographers discovered a picture paradise. It was the annual Women's National Swimming Championships. For four idyllic days, scores of photogenic young girls, in skin-tight bathing suits, dove and swam in cool Birdland Pool, disported themselves before eager cameras like naiads before Neptune. Some of the picture results are shown here.

For serious swimmers, the Des Moines meet was also a happy event. It proved once more that American girl swimmers are among the best in the world, may even win the 1940 Olympics. Out of nine races, four new U. S. records were set. Most sensational new swimmer was 13-year-old Nancy Merki (*below, center*), who set a new mark in the 800-meter free-style race. She also won the 400-



Esther Williams, a 17-year-old from Los Angeles, had a busy time at Des Moines. She won the 100-meter title and was a member of two Los Angeles Athletic Club

record-breaking relay teams. She goes to City College of Los Angeles, wants to be an athletic director. She has ash-blond hair and says she has "green eyes like a cat."



Helen Crlenkovich, 19 years old, won 3-meter springboard diving. She is a student at San Francisco Junior College, works as a hotel cashier and is a professional photographer.



Nancy Merki, 13, of Portland, Ore., once had infantile paralysis. She was high scorer in the meet. In addition to winning the 400 and 800 meters, she was second in the mile.



Marjorie Gestring, 16, won the platform diving. At Berlin, in 1936, she was the youngest Olympic champion. Pretty, popular, unaffected, she laughs even when she bellyflops.



Historic meeting between Livingstone (Sir Cedric Hardwicke) and Stanley (Spencer Tracy) is picture's high point.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

Stanley and Livingstone

Hollywood edition of New York "Herald's" famous scoop

In 1866, a well-known Scottish explorer and missionary named David Livingstone left the east coast of Africa at the head of a native expedition hoping to discover the sources of the Nile. When Livingstone failed to return after three years, he was believed to be a) dead, b) a prisoner, c) mad or d) married to a black princess. At this point, James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, decided that there was enormous journalistic prestige to be derived from settling the Livingstone mystery once and for all. He assigned his star reporter, Henry Stanley, to find the explorer "dead or alive."

When Stanley found Livingstone alive and well, the *Herald* had to use 21 sets of headlines to express its jubilation. Stanley became more famous than the man he had found and the first words of their historic conversation became a classic catch-phrase.

Darryl Zanuck's movie version of this historic journalistic coup, with Spencer Tracy and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in the leading roles, has the speed of a contemporary newspaper drama, the substance of history. In the pictures below, LIFE retells the story of Stanley and Livingstone as it was presented to the 19th Century public by magazine artists.

NEW YORK HERALD

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE

Grand Triumph for England and America.

The Flags of Both Countries United.

LIVINGSTONE SUCCESSFUL.

STANLEY SUCCESSFUL.

Characteristic Letter from the Great Explorer to the Editor of the Herald.

Deeply Interesting Description of Five Hundred Miles Tramp.

"I Thought That I Was Dying on My Feet."

Deceived, Flattered, "a More Hackle of Bones" and Almost Despairing at Ujiji.

The Inspiration of a Broken Photograph.

Plucking Courage from Superstition.

THE FIRST GLEAM OF HOPE.

Lighting the American Flag in the Distance.

SALUTATION TO THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Herald Commissioner's News.

THE NEW LIGHTS TO SCIENCE.

WAS LIVINGSTONE DEAD OR ALIVE? See His Description of the Great Waterbed of the Nile.

How Africa May Become a Centre of Civilization.

"Suppression of Ujiji Slavery a Sadder Task Than the Discovery of All the Sources of the Nile."

Holding to the Last with "John Bullish" Tenacity.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, July 23, 1872.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

Sir—I beg leave to transmit to you the following important and most highly interesting special communication, which has been received from this city from Henry Stanley, Esq.

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in relation to the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

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James Gordon Bennett (left) was a celebrated dandy whose white spats pleased cartoonists. Portrait of Livingstone



(center) appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, caricature of Stanley (right) in *Vanity Fair* which regarded his trip with disdain.



Kalela, Stanley's slave, became as famous as his master, to whom he served tea (left) on way to Ujiji (right). Sketch



of the meeting (below), at which Stanley's first words were "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?", was approved by Stanley.



"Herald" headlines on letter from Livingstone, proving he was still alive, were a masterpiece of polite overstatement.

Read this if you've put off
buying that radio you need
because of
TELEVISION

Here's a new RCA Victor Console which we believe is the **BEST BUY** since radio began—and **IT IS DESIGNED FOR USE WITH TELEVISION ATTACHMENT**

It is time to get rid of that old radio set. You no longer need deny yourself, or your family, the latest in radio because you wonder what will happen when television comes to your neighborhood. The ingenious new RCA Victor shown here is the answer to that. You will simply connect a Television Attachment to it. Then the Attachment will reproduce the pictures... the radio the sound.

Never has there been anything quite like this Model K-80. It needs no aerial... is literally as easy to install as your toaster. Just plug it in—push a button, there's your station. And if you want to change any or all of the 8 stations tuned by pushing a button, you merely turn a knob. Even when you read all the features of the K-80, you cannot visualize the bigness of its handsome, modern cabinet. Nor can you appreciate the glorious tone until you hear it. It is really worth while to stop in at your RCA Victor dealer's store and give Model K-80 a thorough test. We believe you will agree that it is the best buy since radio began.

You can buy RCA Victor Radios on C. I. C. easy payment plan. Small down payment, easy terms. Trademark—RCA Victor Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Is the RCA Mfg. Co., Inc., Camden, New Jersey.

Listen to the "Magic Key of R-4" every Monday 9 to 10 P. M. P. D. S. E. on the NBC Blue Network.

**No outside aerial needed—
Easy to install as a toaster**

You can plug this set in any electric outlet, quickly and easily as a toaster... the built-in antenna brings in the stations you want. And the set is **DESIGNED FOR USE WITH TELEVISION ATTACHMENT** when television reaches your town.



Built-in Antenna ends aerial nuisance by eliminating outside antenna entirely • Better tone and power through 6 watts output • 12" Electro-Dynamic Speaker • Magic Eye • Push button tuning for 8 stations • Designed for television attachment—it won't go out when television comes in • Has plug-in for RCA Victor Record Player • Complete reception, American, foreign, amateur and aviation • Distinctively styled cabinet—modern, but suitable for every home.

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Without Cost; Without Censorship—Free!... That's American Radio!



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A SERVICE OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA



Exalted Cyclops Samuel Green, Grand Dragon of the Realm of Georgia, initiates a new member into the Ku Klux Klan by touching him on the shoulder with a sword,

saying "I dedicate you to the holy services of our country, our Klan, our homes, each other and humanity. My Terrors and Klansmen, let us pray." Kludd then leads a prayer

New "citizen of the Invisible Empire, Knight of the Ku Klux Klan" may eventually become a Klokard, Kkgrapp, Klabee, Klester, Klarogo, Kladd, Klepeer, Kkklar, or simple Gant.

Life goes to a

at Stone Mountain in Georgia

with the new Imperial Wizard

Stone Mountain, 15 miles north of Atlanta, Ga., is principally famed for the unfinished memorial to the Confederacy hewn into its east wall by Gutzon Borglum. Another Stone Mountain claim to distinction is that on its summit 13 men met at 11:30 p.m. Thanksgiving Night, 1915, to found the modern Ku Klux Klan. Last fortnight, Stone Mountain was the scene of the greatest Klan meeting of the year. Summoned by their new Imperial Wizard, James A. Colescott, head of the whole Klan in the U. S., some 800 Klansmen from the 18 local Klans assembled on the plain below the mountain to initiate new members—in the Klan lingo, “to naturalize aliens.”

Scheduled for 7 p.m., the meeting was delayed by a cloudburst during which Klansmen waited in their local Klaverns (lodge rooms). Wizard Colescott arrived alone in a Lincoln Zephyr, his purple and gold robe folded on the seat beside him. Klansmen were drawn up in a ceremonial hollow square around which were parked hundreds of automobiles with spectators. Klaxters (Klan guards) kept them at a safe distance from the proceedings, to which LIFE's photographer was the only outsider admitted.

High point of the proceedings was the initiation of the new members. At each side of the hollow square, at little portable desks, sat a Cyclops (lead chief), Klaxiff (Cyclops' assistant and successor), Klokard (lecturer and Kladd (chaplain). In the middle of the square was an “altar”—actually a white enameled kitchen table (*debar*). Cyclops was Dr. Samuel Green, Atlanta physician and pioneer Klansman, who leads Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, mother Klan of the nation, and is also Grand Dragon of the Realm of Georgia. The 118 candidates for admission waited outside the square under the supervision of a Night Hawk (custodian of the fiery crosses). Cyclops Green first sent a Klokard out to examine them, then dispatched a Kladd (conductor) to bring them in. There followed the ritual of taking the Klan oath—a long nambor-jumbo—and the admission ceremony pictured on the opposite page.

The Ku Klux Klan now claims some 2,000,000 members—less than half as many as in 1928. Although these estimates are probably exaggerated, the Klan is by no means moribund. Klansmen sometimes behave destructively but usually are not up to much more than a primitive form of transvestitism.



On Klan altar lies a white cloth, a saber (with handle pointing toward Cyclops), a U. S. flag and a Bible opened to Romans, chapter XII on which the Klan Creed is based.

Ku Klux Klan Initiation



Fiery cross on 100-yd-long rock at peak of Stone Mountain was laid out a week before the Klavalkade. Ignited by white-robed Klansmen while companions assembled on the

field below, it could be seen for miles around. A 50-gal drum of kerosene, 100 lb. of cotton waste and a dozen crocus sacks of empty quart oilcans were raw materials for cross.



Hollow Square of Klansmen was surrounded by spectators. Blobs of light among Klansmen are small fiery crosses. Big fiery cross on Stone Mountain is at top center of picture.

Imperial Wizard Colescott is one of the men in dark robes between two fires at left. Below, led by Klaxiff, candidates for admission solemnly lock-step into the hollow square.



"...and confidentially
it doesn't stink"



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dainty way*
to
hair-free arms and legs

Hail to Wisk—and Farewell to smelly sulphide paste depilatories...to waxes that pull and pain! Wisk is the revolutionary "smell"-less, "hurt"-less way to achieve hair-free arms and legs. Wisk looks like, and smells like, a fragrant cleansing cream. Smooth it on, wash it off, almost miraculously it makes a clean sweep of unwanted hair...and, unlike your razor, brings no stubbly, "porcupine" after-growth. Have you discovered Wisk yet?

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For supreme luxury enjoy a Wisk
professional treatment at your fa-
vorite beauty shop.

Wisk

**COOL CREAM
HAIR REMOVER**



**REMOVES HAIR
NO HURT NO STENCH**

Life goes to a Klan Initiation (continued)



Imperial Wizard James A. Cole meets a 4-year-old Klan mascot named Jimmy. Many Klans have mascots. Jimmy's mother made his robe, using his father's as a pattern. Wizard Cole-

scott, 42, is plump, pink-checked, was at one time a veterinarian in Terre Haute, Ind. He was elected to his present job, which pays about \$20,000 a year (from members' dues), last June 10.

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If you have been feeling listless, weary, simply worn to a "frazzle," do what thousands of robust, alert Americans do: drink delicious Horlick's Malted Milk. Drink it at meals in place of tea or coffee. Drink it between meals to "pick you up" with refreshing nourishment.

Horlick's—plain or chocolate flavored—contains nourishment from full-cream milk, nutrients extracted from wheat and malted barley. Proteins. Important minerals—calcium, phosphorus. And natural vitamins A, B and G. Recommended by physicians for over fifty years.

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Admiral Byrd and other explorers eat Horlick's Malted Milk Tablets as concentrated nourishment. Coaches give them to athletes for quick food-energy in grueling contests. Workers find them a quick, strengthening lunch. They are a convenient relief for hunger pangs between meals.

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FEET ITCH? STOP IT QUICK!

Look between your toes. If they itch, or if the skin is red, raw, cracked or peeling, watch out—it may be Athlete's Foot! Get Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX at once. Relieves intense itching; kills fungi of this disease upon contact; helps heal and prevent spreading to other parts of the body. Liquid or Ointment. 50¢ at Drug, Shoe and Dept. Stores. Don't scratch or scratch!



Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX



Truck full of fiery cross materials got stuck going up Stone Mountain in rainstorm. Klansmen had to roll kerosene drum up last 300 yd. of the rocky mile-long slope from highway to summit. Several times the barrel nearly rolled over the cliff.



Lighting oilcans for big cross was ticklish job on wet slippery surface of mountaintop. (Small crosses are made of lead pipes swabbed in burlap bags.) On the return trip, truck skidded halfway over ledge, had to be abandoned for the night.



Klass of new Klansmen who, according to the Kloran, want to "forsake the world of selfishness and fraternal alienation," kneel at altar to be interrogated by Cyclops Green (behind altar, without hood). Imperial Wizard Colecott stands at left of flag.



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In WALTZLITE Taffeta
of Eastman Acetate Rayon
Be the Pet of the Prom, choose "Caprice" (above), a tiny-waisted frock with tremendous skirt and embroidered jacket. Or "Minuet" (below), with net ruffled petticoat and velvet appliqued bouquets. All pastel shades. 9 to 17 and 19 to 18.
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mair freends, an'
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SCOTCH WHISKY

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PICTURES TO THE EDITORS



DEATH IN PERU

Sirs

I am sending you a picture which was taken at the Inambari River in Peru. An engineer working for me there, F. A. Macpoole, took this snapshot (with a Brownie) as 31 Indians were crossing an arroyo carrying a length of cable which was to be used in build-

ing a bridge, and which you will see wrapped around their bodies. The next day as they were crossing a similar bridge farther up the road, it broke under them and all were drowned in the river below. We found two bodies but the rest, weighted down by cable, were lost.

F. C. O'CONNOR

New York, N. Y.



BEST-SELLER

Sirs

This picture tells what is almost the most amazing fairy story of the year. Ted Underhill, a University student, took this snap of the royal couple as they passed by his home in Vancouver. He took it to a local newspaper and attempted to sell it there. However, as the newspaper already had more pictures of the royal couple than they could use they turned Ted's picture down.

Disappointed, Ted took the streetcar for home. On the way a lady passenger noticed the photo and offered to buy a copy. Next day the lady sent in another order for 20 pictures. Soon the word got around and he was selling 1,000 pictures a day. A local department store started selling pictures for him.

He has now sold over 30,000 pictures and has realized a small fortune of close to \$2,000.

MACMILLAN FRASER
ORMONDE J. HALL

Vancouver, B.C.



BILLBOARDS

Sirs

This is how an enterprising filling station operator utilized the



most interesting "billboards" in the world. Are his ads read? Very much so.

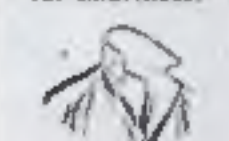
Pueblo, Colo.

CLIFFORD LEES

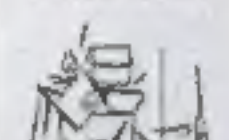
Here's Why You'll Like This Smart New ALLIGATOR RAINCOAT:



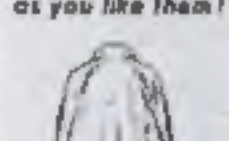
Full 6.5-inch sweep
for smartness!



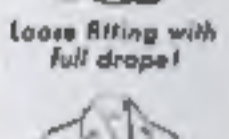
Casual type con-
vertible collar!



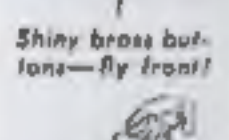
Roomy pockets—
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PALE DRY . . . GOLDEN GINGER ALE
CLUB SODA

50 Years a Favorite

CONGO HAT IN NEW YORK

Sirs:

Early last spring my friend William F. Coultas was in the eastern Congo Forest collecting birds, as a member of the expedition led by Duncan M. Hodgson of Montreal on behalf of McGill University and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. Coultas was especially anxious to secure specimens of the "Congo peacock" (*Afropavo*) which I had the good fortune to discover about three years ago.

Finally, on the lower Aruvimi River, Coultas found a village where the natives were trapping the "peacocks" in the neighboring forest. There could be no doubt of this, for one of the men was wearing a small basket-work hat adorned with three tufts of green-tipped feathers from the back of a female "peacock." Within a month following, native trappers provided Coultas with several specimens.

The hat in question was purchased for one Congo franc, brought back to New York, and presented to me (on behalf of McGill University) as a souvenir from my old home in the Congo.

When I began showing off my prize in the American Museum, our Librarians tried to convince me that it might be worn on the streets of New York, nowadays without attracting any special attention. So I invited them to prove their claim the next day at the noon hour.

They were game. The hat was worn most becomingly by Miss Helen M. Gunz, Assistant Librarian. I tagged along with a small camera. She walked gaily down Central Park West, where no one seemed to pay the slightest attention to the Congo hat.

So we walked across two blocks to Broadway, in hopes of finding someone rude enough to stare. Nor were we disappointed, as the photos show. No traffic obstruction resulted, however, and only one witness made any audible remark. Before re-entering the Museum I had to show how I would look wearing the hat. After all, it was a man's hat in the Congo.

JAMES P. CHAPIN

Associate Curator of Old World Birds

The American Museum of
Natural History
New York, N. Y.



MISS HELEN GUNZ IN CONGO HAT



CURATOR CHAPIN IN THE CONGO HAT

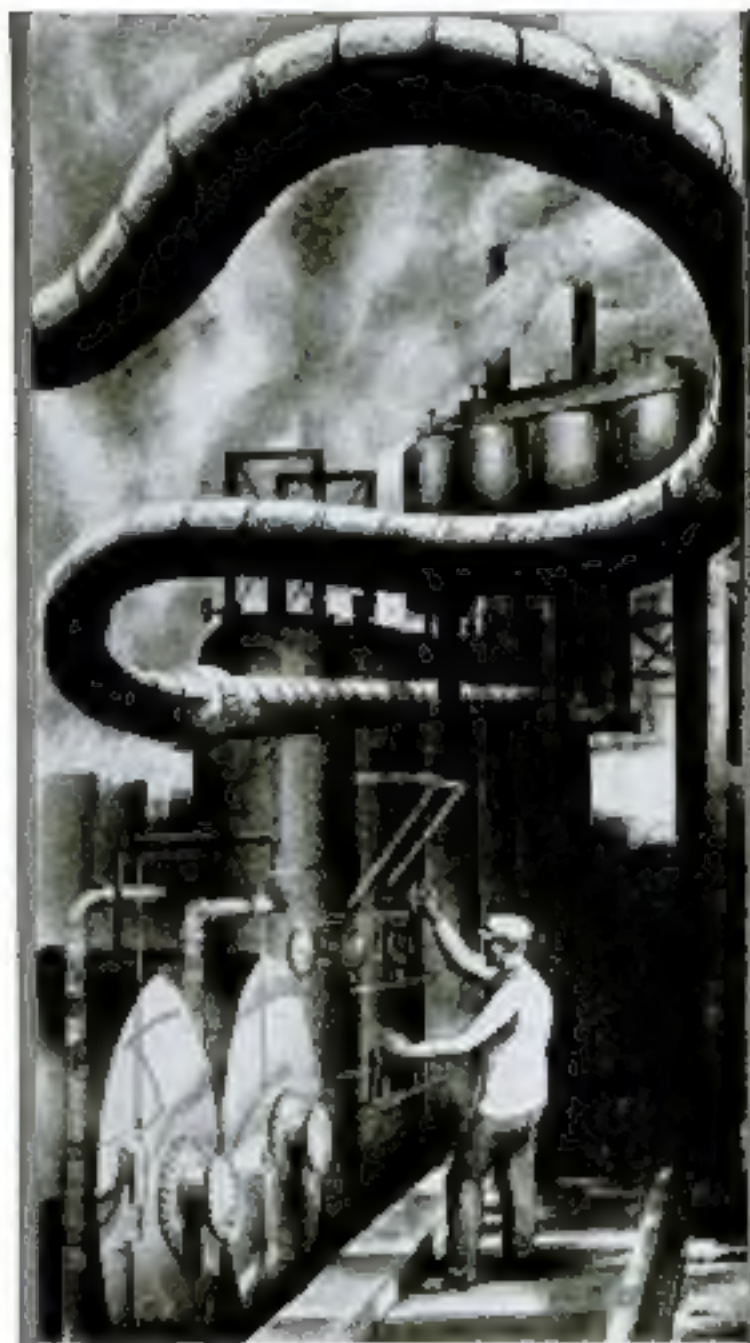


ON BROADWAY THE HAT FINALLY ATTRACTS ATTENTION OF ONE PASSERBY



HAT ACHIEVES ITS MAXIMUM OF ATTENTION AS THREE GIRLS NOTICE IT

*Not one trace
of ACID*



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Long exposure to scorching summer sun and too frequent wetting of the hair, tend to make it look dull and lifeless. Help remove that summer-dulled look by using Glover's Mange Medicine and systematic massage. You will be gratified at the marked results you get. Relieves Dandruff, Itching Scalp and Excessive Falling Hair.



Shampoo with Glover's Medicated Soap—specially compounded for use with the Medicine. FREE booklet on Glover's System. Write for it to GLOVER'S, Dept. 8, 466 4th Ave., New York City. MANY BARBERS are skilled in following Glover's Method of Scalp and Hair Care.

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QUICK RELIEF FOR TIRED, BURNING, TENDER, ITCHY, PERSPIRING FEET. SOFTENS CORNS AND CALLOUSES.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS SINCE 1870
JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP
GUM, COITZ AND SON

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

CHINESE SIGNS

Sirs:

I have spent the past 2 1/4 years commanding a destroyer in China and became a LIFE addict during that period.

I enclose some pictures of the shopping district of the island of Liukungtao, Wei-Hai-Wei—the summer resort of the British China Fleet.

I think they are of interest as an indi-

cation of the Anglicization of a place that is more British than many British possessions, although the property of China and now under Japanese control.

I am not permitted to write to the Press and, in any case, would prefer to remain anonymous if you consider these pictures of sufficient interest to print.

(NAME WITHHELD)

Portsmouth, England



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WHEN it gets beyond a certain point, even the sun's health-giving heat can be harmful!

So, too, in automobiles, many modern motors have now reached the point where they expose the oil to such heat that at times the engine is actually endangered.

That's because these modern motors run so much faster, because they're driven so much harder—under these circumstances, old-style oil may form a harmful varnish: Varnish that can cause rings to stick or pistons to drag and so reduce gasoline mileage—that can help run down batteries by causing hard starting—that can actually "freeze" certain modern engines.



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Insulated Havoline

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Stop where you see the Texaco Star. That's always a sure sign of Insulated Havoline Motor Oil, Sky Chief and Fire-Chief Gasolines, dependable Marfak Lubrication, helpful, courteous service and clean Registered Rest Rooms.

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... AGAINST HEAT ... AGAINST COLD

By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than *any* of them—CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of

**5 EXTRA SMOKES
PER PACK**



Here are the facts about cigarettes recently confirmed through scientific laboratory tests of sixteen of the largest-selling brands:

1 CAMELS were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.

2 CAMELS BURNED **SLOWER** THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**

3 In the same tests, CAMELS **HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER** than the average time for all the other brands.

Yes, those choicer tobaccos for which Camel pays millions more *do* make a difference! Camels are the quality cigarette *every* smoker can afford.

**MORE PLEASURE
PER PUFF—**

**MORE PUFFS
PER PACK—**

**Penny for penny
your best
cigarette buy**

**“With a cigarette as good
as Camel, it’s swell to get
those extra puffs!”**

**SAYS LLOYD CHILD,
FAMOUS POWER-DIVE TEST PILOT**



LLOYD CHILD at Buffalo Airport, scene of his recent world record power-dive—more than 575 m.p.h. in the Curtiss Hawk 75-A—pauses to give his slant on cigarettes: “I’ve smoked Camels for about fifteen years. I knew that they were the long-burning cigarette. That means more smoking for my money. On a pack of twenty, as those scientific reports show, it’s like getting five extra smokes per pack. It’s the *right kind* of smoking, too—mild and swell, cooler, non-irritating, better for my kind of steady, day-after-day smoking.” Don’t you miss the fun of smoking Camels. Enjoy their matchless blend of choice tobaccos...while enjoying the economy of that long-burning feature that makes Camels “penny for penny your best cigarette buy.”

—the cigarette of Costlier Tobaccos